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The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and forty-ninth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the nation, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

Visiting Templars.

Next Monday will be a great day for Knights Templars in Newport. The visiting Commanderies, seven in number, will come in full ranks with five bands of music. Washington Commandery will have at least one hundred and twenty-five men in line, and in all there will be at least one thousand uniformed men in the procession. The Right Eminent Grand Commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Edwin A. Blodgett, of Springfield, Mass., the Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, Rev. Henry W. Rugg, of Providence, and other distinguished Templars have accepted invitations and will be present. The condensed programme of the day is as follows:

10.00 a. m. Arrival of Commanderies.
10.30 a. m. Parade starts.
12.00 m. Arrive at Ayltun.
12.15 p. m. Take cars for Beach.
1.00 p. m. Dinner.
2.00 p. m. Take carriages for drive.
3.00 p. m. Arrive at Life Saving Station.
5.00 p. m. Leave Life Saving Station for Ayltun.
6.30 p. m. Leave Ayltun for train.

The order of the procession will be as follows: Washington Commandery, No. 4, of Newport, escorting the Grand Officers in carriages; Calvary, No. 13, of Providence; Old Colony, No. 15, of Abington; Sutton, No. 15, of New Bedford; St. Omer, No. 21, of Boston; Bristol, No. 23, of Attleboro; South Shore, No. 31, of Weymouth, and Bay State, No. 38, of Brockton. The route of march will be Broadway, Powell avenue, Hope street, Rhode Island avenue, Kay street, Pelham, Franklin, Thames, Touro, High and School streets. The visiting bands will give concerts in the afternoon on Washington Square, Touro Park and Equality Park.

The Mercury Publishing Company has just placed on the market a new series of post-cards in a new process, having prettily tinted skies. These cards are a sort of medium between the plain black and white and the loud colorings that offend the eye. There are four views in the set, including the Old Stone Mill, the Beach, Forty Steps and Ocean Point. The same publishers have also added a new view in their panoramic cards, a fine surf picture. Two new single cards in black and white are the famous "Malbone" and "Peanut Joe." In a few days they will have ready their panoramic view of Touro Park in hand coloring. This last card will retail at ten cents each. All the others are the usual price, 2 for five cents.

It looks as if the programme for rainy Sundays, the same as we had last year, had started in again. Last Sunday morning it rained hard but cleared up at noon, remaining pleasant until the fog came in. There were nevertheless many strangers in the city and the beach was well patronized.

Major Theodore K. Gibbs has offered fifty-two prizes for the pupils in the Townsend Industrial School classes, the prizes to consist of tools or instruments used in the work. The prizes will be awarded for the work done through the year and will not be the object of a special contest.

Mr. Williston W. Barker has been appointed house officer in the medical service of the Massachusetts General Hospital. Mr. Barker is a member of the graduating class of the Harvard Medical School and a son of Dr. and Mrs. Christopher F. Barker of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Coggeshall have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Josephine Coggeshall, to Dr. Hamilton Theodore King at St. George's Church, Tuesday afternoon, July 10th.

In Mask and Costume.

Carnival Committee Votes to Ask Everyone to Appear in Fancy Costume on the Night of the Carnival Parade—Enthusiastic Meeting of the General Committee.

At the first meeting of the general committee for the Newport Carnival, August 6-11, held on Thursday evening, it was unanimously voted to request the people generally to make Thursday evening a veritable Carnival, similar in some details to that of New Orleans and other places, by appearing in fancy costume, masked, and then to shower their friends, and others perhaps, with confetti. It is believed that if this idea is carried out by the people it will add a very interesting feature of the week. Several gentlemen at the meeting explained the pleasure afforded by the maskers in other places and the suggestion met with the instant approval of the committee. In order to carry it through successfully, though, it will be necessary for each one to do his part.

The meeting on Thursday evening was well attended and those present were very enthusiastic. All reports of committees were favorable, so much so that a number of them were greeted with applause. Chairman Herbert L. Dyer presided. In view of the fact that this was the first general meeting reports of sub-committee were read to show what is being done.

For the publicity committee Mr. Milne told of the well directed efforts of Mr. Thomas P. Martin, who has been engaged as advertising agent. For the finance committee ex-Mayor Boyle reported that between \$800 and \$900 in cash and promises has already been secured, only about 1/3 of the committee having been heard from. Mr. Ernst Voigt reported progress for the trades procession and said that it is expected to have a procession that will beat that of last year.

It was explained for the yacht racing committee that all details for the races for all yachts in Narragansett Bay are completed with the exception of the prizes. For the committee on cutter races Mr. McGowan stated that the North Atlantic Squadron will be here until August 5th and that the committee is now endeavoring to secure a prolonging of its stay. The committee on military and naval parade reported progress. The parade of school boys was explained at some detail. Secretary Oman stated that the plan is for each school room to form a company of boys and elect a captain. Each school building will organize into a battalion with suitable banner. The line will march from Washington Square to Morton Park where the girl who has previously been elected Queen of the Carnival will be crowned. The Queen and her maids of honor will ride in a float in the Carnival parade Thursday night, and later the Horticultural Society, at their request, was given permission to furnish the float.

Reports were received from a number of societies in regard to floats. The Newport Horticultural Society, the Painters' Union, the Knights of Sherwood Forest, the Elks and the Hibernians all signified their intention of being represented. Mr. Sullivan stated for the Foresters that his order is co-operating with the publicity committee by sending out invitations to the Foresters of New England to come to Newport and they hope to have 1000 men to escort their float.

Mr. McGowan for the committee on concessions and entertainment reported that the committee is conferring with two of the largest amusement managers of the country and they hope to have some features that will not only furnish amusement but will bring in some money to the fund. There were a number of other speakers, all of whom were enthusiastic. Lieutenant Payson of the Training Station offered to do all in his power to add to the success of the Carnival.

Secretary Oman read an outline programme for the week as follows:

Monday—Automobile road race.
Tuesday—12-barred cutter race. Parade of the school children. Astor Cup races. Automobile flower parade. Carnival parade.
Wednesday—King's Cup race. Military and naval parade. Water parade and illumination in the evening.
Thursday—Races for small yachts. Trades procession. Automobile flower parade. Carnival parade.
Friday—Motor Boat races under the auspices of the Motor Boat Club of America.

The Secretary stated further that the committee is in correspondence in an endeavor to secure a ball game between teams of the National or American League.

Two cab drivers have been fined in the District Court for trespassing on the wharf property of the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company while soliciting business.

Annual Church Meeting.

The annual meeting and supper of the First Presbyterian Church was held in the vestry of the church on Thursday evening, with a large attendance. The supper was served under the direction of the Ladies' Aid Society. Mrs. Frank L. Tallman being chairman of the committee that worked indefatigably to make it a success. Tables were laid for about 200 persons and nearly all the seats were occupied. After ample justice had been done to the good things, the business meeting was held, when reports of officers and committees were received and the following officers were elected:

Elders—Hugh Williamson, Walter K. R. Holm.
Deacons—James Thompson, Philip MacVicar, Samuel Watson, Thomas Pease.
Trustees—3 years, Joseph Hale, John K. McLeenan, Andrew Melkie, John T. Hale; 1 year, F. Augustus Ward, Harry Lawton; 2 years, Robert Frame.
Church Treasurer—William Leys.
Secretary Weekly Offerings—James P. Taylor.
Treasurer Interest Fund—William Ogilvie.
Treasurer Deacons' Fund—Walter K. R. Holm.

Dr. Webb then called upon a number of officers of the church and of the societies for remarks, addresses being made by Mr. Alexander J. MacIver, Mr. Daniel Morrison, Mr. James Graham, Rev. Richard A. Greene, Mr. M. S. Holm, and Mrs. John P. Sanborn. Mrs. William C. Stoddard read a pleasing selection.

At the recent annual meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the church the following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. John P. Sanborn.
First Vice President—Mrs. Robert Frame.
Second Vice President—Mrs. Elmer E. Leonard.
Secretary—Mrs. Henry H. Lawton.
Treasurer—Mrs. A. W. Luther.
Executive Committee—Mrs. Aquila Webb, Mrs. Mary B. Blakey, Mrs. Andrew S. Melio.

Visiting Committee—Miss Annie Seabury, Mrs. Nell McLeenan, Mrs. John T. Hale, Mrs. William J. Dunbar.
Social Committee—Mrs. Frank L. Tallman, Mrs. Gilbert H. Burnham, Mrs. William J. Dunbar, Mrs. Theodore Bignake, Mrs. John T. Hale, Mrs. Joseph Lawton, Mrs. George K. Plummer, Mrs. Eugene W. Weedon, Miss Amelia Marland.
Housekeeper—Mrs. Andrew Ramsay.

The Missionary Society of the church has elected the following officers:

President—Mrs. Parker H. Thurston.
Vice President—Mrs. Nell McLeenan.
Secretary—Mrs. Elmer E. Leonard.
Treasurer—Mrs. John T. Hale.
Secretary of Literature—Mrs. A. W. Luther.
Secretary of Magazines—Mrs. William C. Stoddard.

Installed as Pastor.

Rev. Aquila Webb, Ph. D., was installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church last Tuesday evening in the presence of a large congregation, consisting of members of the church and congregation, members of the clergy, and others. A number of the best known ministers of the Presbyterian denomination in the East took part in the exercises. Professor William Brenton Greene, D. D., of the Princeton Theological Seminary, presided. Rev. Richard A. Greene read the Scripture and Rev. James M. Craig, the first pastor of the church and one of its founders, offered prayer. The sermon was by Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York, the text being Rev. V. 4. The sermon was a masterly one, showing how Christ is able to open for man the book of life.

Rev. Gerhart A. Wilson, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Providence, delivered the charge to the pastor, and the charge to the people was by Rev. Mr. Craig, in the absence of Rev. Herbert A. Manchester. The many present who attended the church during Mr. Craig's pastorate were very glad that the duty had devolved upon him, and although he was called upon without notice his address was of a very impressive nature. After the benediction by Rev. Dr. Webb those present were given an opportunity to greet the new pastor.

Mr. Victor Baxter presided at the organ. The musical programme, included: Hymn, "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty," by the choir and congregation; anthem, "Sing Praise to the Lord of Hosts," by the choir; hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers," by the choir; solo, "The Choir Invisible," by Dr. H. H. Luther; hymn, "Stand Up, Stand Up, for Jesus," by the choir.

At the dedication of the monument to Col. Christopher Greene at Red Bank, N. J., on Thursday the principal address was made by Governor George H. Utter of this State. In the official party that accompanied the Governor were Col. John H. Wetherell and Col. and Mrs. Harold A. Peckham of this city.

To-morrow evening at 7.30 Rev. Dr. Webb will preach to the Masons of Newport and Portsmouth at the First Presbyterian Church, St. John's Lodge, No. 1, St. Paul's, No. 14, of Newport, and Eureka, No. 22, of Portsmouth, will be represented. It is hoped that all the lodges will turn out in full ranks.

Some of the Connecticut dealers who supply Providence with milk refuse to comply with the provision of the recently passed milk law, which requires that the cans be thoroughly washed before they are returned to the shipper. There may be trouble ahead for some of these dealers.

The Cincinnati.

The Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations will hold its annual meeting in Newport this year on the Fourth of July.

There will be the customary celebration of Independence Day by the society in the afternoon, beginning at 8 o'clock, in the former Representative Hall of the old State House, to which the public are invited. The ceremonies promise to be unusually interesting, as the Fourth of July address will be delivered by Professor Wilfred Harold Mauro, of Brown University, president of the Rhode Island Historical Society; the "Sword of Bunker Hill" will be rendered by Mr. Augustus F. Arpold, the Declaration of Independence will be read by General Hazard Stevens and "America" will be sung to the new air, which was adopted by the Society in 1905. General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., who is a member of the New York Society of the Cincinnati, is expected to be present and will also speak. The celebration of the Fourth is made incumbent on the Rhode Island Cincinnati by law and has been observed in this good old-fashioned way since this State Society was organized by the commissioned officers of the Rhode Island Continental Line of the Revolution in 1782.

The annual dinner of the Society will take place at the Newport Casino Club in the evening, at which the State of Rhode Island, the city of Newport, the army, the navy and the patriotic and historical societies will be represented by distinguished guests. Among the members of the society from a distance who will be present this year will be ex-Governor and ex-Chief Justice L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico, a former Rhode Islander; Colonel Edward W. Rogers, ex-Mayor of Lockport, N. Y., and Rev. William Wallace Greene of Dorchester, Md.

Circus on Broadway Lot.

The old circus lot has been abandoned. It is quite possible that it may never be used again by a big show, although some of the little affairs that cannot afford to pay increased rent may stick to it in spite of its disadvantages. The old lot has been used for many years by circuses large and small and in dry times has fulfilled every requirement, but when it has rained—well, the water and mud were not quite as deep there as at Euston's Pond. The wet weather of the past few days had stirred up the management of the Barnum & Bailey Circus, which exhibits here next Wednesday, to such an extent that they did not dare to risk the exhibition on the old lot. They sent two of their head officials here on Wednesday to look into the matter, and these men did what many another circus man has done before, decided that the old lot would not answer in wet weather, but unlike the others they did not let the matter rest there. After consultation with Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, it was decided to hold the exhibition on the large lot at Bedford avenue and Broadway, an ideal location for the show. This land is high and dry, being well drained regardless of the weather.

The Broadway lot is on the lines of all three street railway companies and there is a fine double track service from the Mile Corner to Bull street, making the handling of the crowds of people much easier. It will give the residents of the Point section a chance to ride to the circus grounds for only one fare, whereas the Middletown lot would require two fares from the Point. In every way the change is regarded as a decided improvement and circus day can now be awaited without any serious fear that rain may spoil it all.

The fishing fleet has been confined to the harbor for a part of the time this week, on account of the heavy sea that prevailed outside. There has been every indication of a storm of marked severity passing far out in the ocean.

The Newport County Club will keep an open house next Monday afternoon in honor of the big gathering of Knights Templars of South-eastern Massachusetts which will be held here on that day.

The treasurer of Newport Council, No. 134, Catholic Benevolent Legion, has paid to Mrs. William Shaffell \$2000, the death benefit of her late husband in that order.

Tomorrow evening the Newport Knights of Maccabees hold a Memorial service at St. George's Church. The Euterpe Club will render a number of selections.

Dr. and Mrs. John Swan of Philadelphia have called for Europe. Dr. Swan will take a special course of study at the London School of Tropical Medicine.

Mrs. John A. Pinard will spend the summer in Newport with her son, Mr. Casen Pinard.

Recent Deaths.

William Grosvenor.

Mr. William Grosvenor of Newport and Providence died at his Providence residence at an early hour Wednesday morning following an attack of apoplexy from which he never recovered consciousness. His wife was with him at the time of his death. A brother, James B. M. Grosvenor, died from the same cause a few months ago in New York.

Mr. Grosvenor was a well known resident of Newport, owning a handsome summer residence on Haldon Hill. Although he spent his winters in Providence where his business interests lay, he was a legal resident of Newport, paying a personal property tax here and being qualified to vote here. His property in this city adjoined that of his sister, Miss Rosa Grosvenor.

Mr. Grosvenor was the son of Dr. William and Rose Anne (Brown) Grosvenor and was a descendant of a distinguished English family. An ancestor, John Grosvenor of Cheshire county, England, emigrated to this country in 1630.

He was born in Providence, August 4, 1838, and received his education at Brown University, obtaining the degree of Master of Arts. He graduated in the class of 1860.

It was in connection with cotton manufacturing that Mr. Grosvenor was the most prominently known and identified through his long connection with the Grosvenor Dale Company, of which he was Treasurer at the time of his demise. This great cotton manufacturing enterprise was brought to its high standard of development by his father, who secured the original plant in 1852. The factories of the Grosvenor Dale Company are situated in the beautiful valley of Grosvenor Dale, Conn.

By a liberal outlay and as a result of a thorough and wise organization the first purchase of 8000 spindles was increased until it ultimately became considerably the largest establishment for the manufacture of cotton textile fabrics in the State of Connecticut and one of the largest of its class in this country.

Mr. Grosvenor was a member of many clubs in Newport and Providence but was not a devotee of club life. He is survived by a widow, three sons and four daughters; also by a sister, Miss Rosa Grosvenor.

Expelled First Warders.

At a meeting of the Republican City Committee on Monday evening the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas Robert P. Hamilton and William S. Rogers are no longer members of the Republican party and therefore not eligible to act as members of this committee, and whereas Armisted Hurley, William H. Carr and Fletcher W. Lawton have shown by their acts that they are not in sympathy with this committee, have been acting against this committee and against the interest of the Republican party, be it therefore

"Resolved, that this, the Republican City Committee, do refuse to meet with or have party relations with the said Robert P. Hamilton, William S. Rogers, Armisted Hurley, William H. Carr and Fletcher W. Lawton."

There were two excursions from Providence last Saturday afternoon, one coming by the steamer Warwick and the other by the steamer Mt. Hope. Both parties landed here in the rain and found that the weather was not at all propitious for excursions. Just after the Mt. Hope landed the New Shoreham came in from Block Island and the space left for her at the dock was very small. It took her a long time to make a landing and the tug Solicitor finally had to give her a shove into her berth.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Janette Seabury took place from the residence of Hon. T. Mumford Seabury last Sunday afternoon and was largely attended. Rev. James Austin Richards, pastor of the United Congregational Church, officiated, being assisted by Rev. Dr. Quirk, of the Second Baptist Church. Miss Gossling sang several selections. The bearers were Messrs. John C. Seabury, William J. Cozzens, T. M. Seabury, Jr., and George T. Seabury. The interment was in the Island Cemetery.

Miss Alice Frances Higbee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wyman Higbee, and Miss Lillian Foster Barrett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barrett, were among the graduates at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., this week. Each was given the degree of bachelor of arts. Mrs. Higbee and Mrs. Barrett attended the commencement exercises.

There were 388 passengers came to Newport from Boston on the Bunker Hill excursion on Monday, a goodly number considering the stormy weather.

Wedding Bells.

Corbett-Norman.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Norman on Rhode Island avenue was the scene of a very pretty wedding Wednesday evening when their youngest daughter, Miss Rosalie Langley Norman, was married to Dr. Francis Alfred Corbett, Rev. William Stafford Jones, pastor of the Chauncing Memorial Church, where the bride is a member, officiating. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The parlor, where the ceremony took place, was a mass of daisies. The ceremony was witnessed by relatives of the bride and groom and a few intimate friends. The bridal procession was headed by Messrs. Edward A. Sherman of this city and Mr. Lloyd Corbett of Boston brother of the groom, Mr. Sherman acting as best man as well as usher, followed by the bridesmaids, the Misses Mary Greene Congdon of this city and Eloise Hooper, of Fall River, a cousin of the groom; the flower girl, little Gladys Langley, a cousin of the bride, and then the bride, resting on the arm of the groom. She looked very sweet, wearing a beautiful gown of white Liberty satin, en trainee, and a long tulle veil. Her bouquet, which was of shower effect, was of lily of the valley. The bridesmaids wore pluk and white organdies over pink silk and carried bouquets of pink sweet peas. The flower girl wore white with pink ribbons and carried a basket of pluk flowers.

A largely attended reception followed, when congratulations were extended to the newly-wedded couple. A collation was served in the dining room during the reception, when a number of young friends of the bride paid attendance to the wants of the guests.

The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly gifts, which were shown at the reception. Mr. Victor Baxter played the Wedding Marches and also rendered selections during the reception.

Dr. and Mrs. Corbett left on the Fall River line on a wedding trip and there was a merry crowd at the boat landing to give them a jolly send-off, confetti being much in use. The bride wore a travelling dress of green with hat to match. On their return to Newport Dr. and Mrs. Corbett will reside at No. 5 Rhode Island avenue.

Newport was represented by two graduates at the annual commencement exercises at Brown University this week and Middletown by one. William Gould Slocum, son of Mr. and Mrs. William S. Slocum, received the degree of bachelor of science in electrical engineering, and Francis Ingraham Greene, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jere I. Greene, received the degree of bachelor of science in civil engineering. Edgar Sheffield Brightman of Middletown, son of the late Rev. George E. Brightman, received the degree of bachelor of arts, and also carried away several honors.

Mrs. Cynthia M., widow of George W. Friend, a former resident of this city, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Cynthia Hyde, in St. Paul, Minn., on Friday of last week. Mrs. Friend was well known to this city, having removed from here for the West some years ago to reside with her daughter. The body was brought here for interment, funeral services being held at the Belmont Memorial Chapel on Tuesday. Two daughters survive her, Mrs. Hyde of St. Paul, and Miss Rachel M. Friend, a teacher in the public schools of this city.

Mrs. Emil Bruglers and her son, Louis Bruglers, have issued invitations for a housewarming, which is to take place in their new home on Tammany Hill this evening. It is to take the form of a dinner and dance. The Bruglers villa, which overlooks the bay, is one of the most elaborately furnished houses in Newport, and this the first social event of importance which has been held there since it was completed last fall.

Captain A. F. Cahoon, in command of sailing steamer Thomas J. Carroll, has taken his vessel to the westward in search of the fish which have been getting scarce in these waters. Mrs. Cahoon, who accompanied him during his stay in Newport, has returned to her home in South Chatham, Mass.

It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, Jr., who were recently married in England, are to come to the United States the latter part of June, and that they will come to Newport for a visit in the cottage colony.

Mr. James Greene, formerly torpedo expert at the Torpedo Station here, has been in town for a few days calling upon his old friends. Mr. Greene is now engaged in stock raising in Indiana.

Mr. Allen U. Griffith, inspector of police, has completed twenty-eight years of service.

A Captain In the Ranks

By...
GEORGE
CARY
EGGLESTON

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CHAPTER XX.

WHEN Duncan left his room on the evening of Temple's conference with Will Hallam he passed down the stairs and into the Hallam offices, where he still had a little working den of his own, for use when he did not care to see the people who sought him at his law office.

As he entered he found a little note upon his desk, and he recognized Barbara's small round hand in the superscription. Opening the envelope eagerly, he read the few lines within:

"You may come for your answer whenever it is convenient to you. I mean, for I am at leisure only in the evenings. There is a great deal for me to tell you, and it is going to be very hard for me to tell it, but it is my duty, and I must do it of course. I'm afraid it won't be a pleasant evening for either of us."

There was no address, but Duncan observed with pleasure as a hopeful sign that the little missive was signed "Barbara."

"She wouldn't have signed it in that informal way, with only her first name, if she meant to break off the acquaintance," he argued with himself. And yet the substance of the note was discouraging in the extreme, so that Guilford Duncan was a very apprehensive and unhappy man as he hurried to Barbara's home. He still held her note crushed in his hand as he entered the house, and he read it over twice while waiting for her to appear.

She could say no word as he stood looking eagerly into her eyes, as if questioning them. He, too, was silent for perhaps a minute, when at last, realizing the girl's distressing agitation, he gently took her hand, saying in his soft, winning voice:

"You are not well. You must sit down."

"Oh, it isn't that," she answered as she seated herself bolt upright upon the least easy chair in the room. "It is what I must tell you."

"What is it? I am waiting anxiously to hear."

"You must be very patient then," she answered, with difficulty. "It is hard



"You are not well. You must sit down."

So say, and I don't know where to begin. Oh, yes, I know now. I must begin where we left off when—well, that other time."

Duncan saw that she needed assistance, and he gave it by speaking soothingly to her, saying:

"You are to begin wherever you find it easiest to begin, and you are to tell me nothing that it distresses you to tell."

"Oh, but all of it distresses me, and I must tell it—all of it."

Again Duncan spoke soothingly, and presently the girl began again.

"Well, first, I can never—I mean I mustn't—I mustn't say 'yes' to the questions you asked me that other time."

"You mean when I asked if you would be my wife?"

"Yes. That's it. Thank you very much. That's the first thing I am to tell you."

"Who bade you tell me that?"

"Oh, nobody, or, rather, I mean nobody told me I mustn't say 'yes,' but after I had made up my mind that I mustn't, then auntie said I was bound to tell you about it all. I wanted to write it, but she said that wouldn't be fair and that I must tell you myself."

"But why did you make up your mind that you mustn't say 'yes'? Can you not love me, Barbara?"

"Oh, yes—I mean no—or, rather, I mustn't."

"But if you can, why is it that you mustn't?"

That question at last gave Barbara courage to speak. It seemed to nerve her for the ordeal and at the same time to point a way for the telling.

"Why, I mustn't love you, Mr. Duncan, because I cannot marry you. You see, that would be very wrong. When you—well, when you asked me those questions, it startled me, and I didn't know what to say, but after you had gone away that night I saw clearly that I mustn't think of such a thing. It would be so unfair to you."

"But how would it be unfair? It would be doing the one thing in the world that I want you to do. It would be giving me the one woman in the world whom I want for my wife, the only woman I shall ever think of marrying."

"But you mustn't think of that any more. You see, Mr. Duncan, I am not fit to be your wife. I should be a terrible drag upon you. You are already a man of prominence, and everybody says you are soon to become a man of great distinction. You must have a

wife worthy of such a man, a wife who can help him and do him credit in society. Now, you know I could never become that sort of woman. I am only an obscure girl. I don't know how. I cannot talk brilliantly. I couldn't impress people as your wife must. I am not even educated in any regular way. I've just grown up in my own fashion—in the shade, as it were—and the strong sunlight would only emphasize my insignificance."

"Will you let me say one word at this point, Barbara?" broke in Duncan in spite of her effort to prevent. "You are wronging yourself and you are wronging me. As God lives, I tell you there is no woman in the world so fit to be my wife as you are. My only wish is that I were worthy to have such a wife! I intend, of course, to achieve all that I can—to make the best use I can of such faculties as I possess, but nothing laughable could so greatly help me to do that as the inspiration of your love and the stimulus of knowing that you were to be always by my side."

An occasional tear was by this time trickling down the girl's cheeks. How could it be otherwise when the man she loved and honored above all others was so tenderly saying such things of her and to her with a sincerity too greatly passionate to be open to any doubt? How could it be otherwise when she knew that she must put aside the love of this man, her hero, the only love, as she knew in her inmost soul, she could ever think of with rejoicing so long as she should live?

She would have interrupted the passionate pleading if her voice had been under control. As it was she sat silent while he went on.

"I have spoken of my ambitions first and of your capacity to help them not because such things are first in my estimation, but because you have treated them as worthy of being put first. There are much higher things to be thought of. What a man achieves is of far less consequence than what a man is. That which I ask of you is to help me be the best that I am capable of being, and for you to be with me. I want to make the most, the best, the happiest life for you that is possible. Oh, Barbara, you will never know how longingly I dream of a home with you at its head! You cannot know how absolutely the worthlessness of my life depends upon such a linking of it with yours."

The girl had completely given way to her emotions now, but with that resolute self mastery which was a dominant note in her nature she presently controlled herself.

"You do not know all," she said. "You have not heard all I have to tell you. You haven't heard the most important part of it. I have only told you what I thought on that evening when—when you asked—questions. I still think that ought to settle the matter, but you seem to think—perhaps you might have convinced me, or at least—oh, you don't know! There are other reasons—stronger reasons, reasons that nothing can remove."

"Tell me of them. I can imagine no reason whatever that could satisfy me."

"It is very hard to tell. You know I never knew my parents. Both my mother and my father died on the day I was born. I seem to know my mother, because auntie loved her so much and has talked to me so much about her all my life. But she never talked to me much about my father. His family was a good one, his father having been a banker, with some reputation as an artist also, and my father was his partner in business. But that is all I know of my father—no, that isn't what I meant to say. I meant to say that that is all my aunt ever told me about him and all I knew until the night when you asked me—questions. After you went away that evening I went to my room and thought the matter out. I have already told you what conclusions I reached. When I had decided I went to auntie's room and sat on the side of her bed and told her everything. She cried bitterly—I didn't understand why at first. After awhile she said she didn't at all agree with me in my conclusions and added:

"If the things you mention were all, Bah, I should tell you to stop thinking of them and let Mr. Duncan judge for himself, but there is something else, Bab—something very dreadful. I never intended to tell you of it, but now I must. You would find it out very soon, for Tandy's wife knows it, and if she heard that there was anything between you and Mr. Duncan she would make haste to talk of it, particularly after what has happened between Tandy and Mr. Duncan. Then you would never forgive me for not telling you."

"She went on then and told me what I must tell you. She told me, Mr. Duncan, that I am the daughter of a thief!"

The girl paused, unable to go on. Duncan saw that she was suffering acutely, and he determined to spare her.

"You must stop now, Barbara," he said in a caressing tone. "You are overwrought. I will hear the rest another time when you feel stronger and send for me. I am going to say good night now, so that you may rest. But before I go I want to say that nothing you have told me can make the least difference in my feelings or my desires or my purposes. You are what you are. Nothing else matters. When you feel strong enough I will come again and persuade you to be my wife. Good night!"

As she stood facing him, with untellable distress in every line of her

face, he leaned forward impulsively, but with extreme gentleness, and reverently kissed her.

CHAPTER XXI.

ON the morning after his consultation with Captain Will Hallam, Richard Temple had his first interview with Tandy. Jewett, the hotel proprietor, walked with him to the X National bank, took him into the bank parlor and introduced him to the president, intimating that he would probably wish to do some business with the bank and assuring Tandy that the young man was "as square as they make 'em."

Tandy welcomed the visitor cordially, and when Jewett had bowed himself out Temple opened negotiations, very cautiously and with every seeming of indecision, as to what he might ultimately decide to do.

"I have a little money, Mr. Tandy, that I may want to invest. I'm rather a stranger in Cairo. I wonder if you, as a banker, would mind advising me. Of course if I make any investments I shall do so through your bank."

"It is my business to advise investors, Mr. Temple, and in your case it is also a pleasure, if I may be permitted to say so. What are your ideas—in a general way, I mean?"

"It would be somewhat difficult for me to—"

"Oh, I quite understand. You haven't yet made up your mind. You want to look about you, eh? Well, that's right. There's more harm done by haste in making investments than by anything else. There are lots of 'cats and dogs' on the market. Of course they're a good buy sometimes if a man wants to take long chances for the sake of big profits and if he is in a position to watch the market."

"I am not much disposed to speculate in doubtful securities," said Temple. "I can't afford it, for one thing, and, of course, I am not in position to watch the market, as you say. What I would like is to put a few thousand into some good, safe, dividend paying security. Of course—"

"You're right, of course. Still, if you choose to take some small risk, I could watch the market for you. I often do that for customers of the bank. I'm naturally in a position to know what's going on. By the way, how much money have you to invest?"

"I have \$12,000 in New York."

"Where the interest rates are small," interrupted Tandy. "You want to bring it west, where it will earn more. I understand. You're right in that. The west is the place for men and money to do the best they can for themselves. This part of the country is 'growing like Jack's beanstalk. You must have noticed it. But come, I want to take you for a drive around Cairo to show you what we are doing here and what we are planning to do. I think when you see it you'll know for yourself where to put your money. Can you go with me for a drive?"

"Very gladly. But first I want to arrange to bring to Cairo what money I have. I may not want to invest it all here, but it will be handy to have it here. I should like to put it into your bank as a deposit. But I must draw on New York for it and get you to take my draft. Won't you direct your cashier to telegraph the Fourth National bank of New York, asking for what amount my drafts on that institution will be honored? Then, when we get back from our drive I'll draw for the money and place it on deposit with your bank, where I can put my hands upon it when necessary."

The telegram was sent, and then Tandy took Temple in his carriage, one of the best in Cairo at that time, and showed him all there was of resource in the town, lecturing meanwhile on the prospects of Cairo as a future great commercial and manufacturing center. He showed him all there was to be shown and then said to him:

"Now, I'm an apostle of western development, but still more I'm an apostle of the development of Cairo. I'm a bull on the country and a bull on this city. There is much to be done, and it will require the investment of a great deal of money. But the investments will pay as nothing else promises to do. We must have grain elevators and mills and all the rest of it. We've two big flour mills already, and there will be two or three more within a year. They must have barrels by thousands and tens of thousands. Now, a man of your intelligence must see that empty barrels, being bulky, are costly things to transport over long distances, while the mills must buy them at the lowest possible price. Otherwise they can't sell flour in competition with the mills of other cities. So the necessity of having a big barrel factory here is obvious, and so is the profit. I am just forming a company for that purpose. We have abundant timber right at hand, just across the two rivers, in Missouri and Kentucky. We can make barrels at less cost than they can be had for in any other city, while we have a local market that will be un-failing. The company is capitalized at \$25,000, and a good part of it is already subscribed."

He did not say that none of it had been paid for yet and that he was unsuccessfully trying to find buyers for it.

"It's a sure thing. The profits will be large from the beginning, and the stock as soon as the factory is in operation will jump up 30 per cent at least. If you want a thousand or so of it, I'll let you in on the ground floor. Otherwise I'll take it myself."

"That impresses me very favorably," answered Temple truthfully. "It is an enterprise based upon sound principles—one that offers a supply in direct answer to a demand. I shall probably decide to take a little of that stock if I can get some other securities to go with it, but for a part of the money I have to invest I must get stock in some already established and assured business. I should especially like bank stock, either in your bank or Captain Hallam's. You see?"

"Oh, yes, I see. You want a nest egg that will certainly hatch out a chicken. I'll find it for you. Let's leave that till tomorrow. Anyhow I'm an advocate of local investments. I'm putting every spare dollar I've got into them, and I always advise investors to go into them."

we're planning—Hallam and I—to set up a gas plant here. The city needs it, and it'll pay from the word go. I'll tell you about that tomorrow. You see, I want you to know just what we're doing and planning and then we'll find the best places for you to put your money into. It's getting late now, so we'll drive back to the bank. I told the cashier to wait for us, though of course it's after banking hours."

On their return to the bank each of these men felt he had "put in a good day's work." Tandy was sure that by letting the young man have a few shares in firmly established enterprises he could "rope him in," as he phrased it in his mind, for the purchase of some more doubtful things. Temple, in his turn, was convinced that by buying in to some of Tandy's more speculative enterprises he could ultimately secure the shares he had been set to buy in the X National.

The telegraphic reply from the New York bank had been received and was altogether satisfactory. So, late as it was, Temple drew on New York for \$12,000 and, with the draft, opened a deposit account for that amount in Tandy's bank.

Then he went to his hotel. His first impulse was to send a message to Captain Will Hallam asking whether he might take the barrel factory stock, and perhaps some other things of like kind, in aid of success in his mission, but upon reflection he decided to act upon his own judgment, without consultation or advice. Hallam had given him a free hand, leaving him to work out the problem in his own way. Any communication between him and Hallam or between him and Duncan would involve something of risk. So he sat alone in his hotel room, thinking and planning.

He did not know or dream how anxious Tandy was to draw him into some of his schemes. He did not know that both the barrel factory and the gas enterprise had recently become veritable white elephants on Tandy's hands. He did not know that Tandy, in his eagerness to overreach Hallam, had "stretched himself out like a string," as Hallam picturesquely put it, by investing more money in these two companies and several others than he could just then spare. Especially he did not know that Hallam had himself completely organized and capitalized both a gas company and a barrel company and that Tandy's two companies represented an unsuccessful attempt to rival enterprises into which Hallam had "breathed the breath of life."

He was surprised, therefore, when a bell boy brought him Tandy's card as he sat there in his lonely hotel room planning the morrow's campaign.

"I thought you might be lonely," said the banker as he was ushered into the room, "seeing that you're a stranger in town, so I have dropped in for a chat."

The chat very quickly fell into financial channels, and it did not proceed far before shrewd Richard Temple discovered some things of advantage to himself. Among the things discovered was the fact that Tandy was somewhat overanxious to hasten the business in hand. He listened with every indication of interest to all that Tandy had to say concerning the two still unlaunched enterprises—the barrel factory and the gas company. He asked interested questions concerning them, and at last felt sufficiently sure of his ground to venture a little farther.

"I am inclined to think," he said, "that I shall want to take at least a little of the barrel factory stock tomorrow, and possibly I may subscribe for some of the gas stock also. Of that I am not yet sure. But before I take either I must invest four or five thousand dollars in something absolutely secure. I have been going over the latest reports of your bank and the other one—Hallam's—and they have impressed me with the conviction that the very best and safest investment a man of small means, like myself, can make in this town is in bank stock. This city is a point at which so many lines of travel and traffic converge that the exchange business itself must be sufficient to pay a bank's expenses. In fact, it pays more, as the reports show. And then there is the larger business—lending money on sound enterprises, financing industrial companies and especially advancing money on bills of lading for goods in transit. In view of all this it surprises me to learn that the stock in the two banks here stands only a trifle above par."

"Oh, that's because of two things. People here have got it into their heads that anything less than 10 or 12 per cent as a return for money invested is ridiculously small. So they don't want bank stocks. On the other hand, the eastern capitalists have got it into their heads that anything which pays more than 4 or 5 per cent must be risky, and so they don't set up banks here, as they surely would do but for their foolish timidity. The prospect of a big return for their money simply scares them out of their seven senses. So Hallam's bank and mine have a monopoly of as pretty a business as you'll find in a day's walk. Why, when the rush was on last winter and twenty steamboats a day were leaving Cairo with full cargoes, to say nothing of great fleets of grain barges, Hallam and I both went to New York with our pockets full of government bonds and borrowed money on them for sixty or ninety days. We paid 6 per cent per annum for the money and got from one-half to 1 per cent a day on most of it by advancing on grain drafts, with bills of lading attached. It was as easy as falling off a log and as safe as insuring pig iron under water."

"I have some notion of all that," answered Temple, "and that's the sort of investment I'm looking for. I might take in some more speculative things, but I greatly want to invest a few thousand dollars in the stock of one or other of these two national banks. Could you find somebody willing to sell?"

Tandy had expected this and had prepared himself for it. But he pretended to think for a moment before replying. Then he said:

"As to Hallam's bank, it's useless to try. Hallam and Stafford own the whole thing, except that they have put a share or two into the hands of members of their own families, just by way of qualifying them to serve as direct-

ors, as the law requires. Neither one of them would sell a share for twice its market price. The same thing is true, in a general way at least, of our bank. The stock is so good a thing that nobody who has got any of it ever wants to part with it. But it has always been our policy to interest the people in the bank by letting them hold some of its stock. So a good deal of it is held in small lots around town, and now and then one of these is put into my hands for sale. I have four shares now to sell. It belongs to a tug captain who is down on his luck just now and must sell. He wants more than the market price, but the bank has lent him money on it nearly up to its face value, and so I can do pretty much as I please with it. Ordinarily I should buy it myself, but I'm in so many things just now, and, besides, I'd like to have you with us."

Tandy did not say that since he had seen Temple in the afternoon he had taken in these four shares of stock for debt at 3 per cent below par, with the fixed purpose of selling them to Temple at 3 per cent above par.

"How many shares did you say there are of it?" asked Temple.

"Four, if I remember right. I really oughtn't to let it slip through my fingers, but—well, I'll tell you what I'll do. If you care to subscribe for a few shares of the barrel company—say one or two thousand dollars' worth—I'll let you have the bank stock at 100."

Temple was eager to close the bargain, but he resolutely repressed his eagerness. He asked a score of questions, as if in doubt, and at last he hesitatingly agreed to make the purchase. The details were to be arranged on the next day, and so Tandy took his leave, and Temple lay awake all night, as he had done on the night before.

At 4 o'clock the next afternoon Temple strolled into the Hallam office to report results. He threw the papers upon a desk and sank into a chair like one exhausted. He was, in fact, almost in a state of collapse.

When he entered the Hallam offices and laid the papers before the head of the house he said only:

"I've secured the stock." When he sank into the chair Hallam was quick to see his condition.

"Go up to Duncan's rooms and go to bed," he urged. "You've not been sleeping."

Recovering himself quickly, Temple answered:

"No, I think I'd rather not. If you've no further use for me, I think I'll go home by the train that starts an hour hence. There'll be time enough between now and then for me to render you an account of money spent and give you my check for the balance in Tandy's bank. I don't want to see Duncan just now."

Hallam understood. "Very well," he answered as Temple turned to a desk. "You've served Duncan, and there's nothing more for you to do here. But you must come back for the final grand tableau just a week hence. I'll leave this stock in your name till then, and you shall walk with me into the stockholders' meeting and help me salivate old Napper Tandy. We'll teach him not to play tricks."

Captain Hallam spoke no word of commendation for the way in which Temple had done his work. Words were unnecessary.

"I hope I made no mistake in subscribing for that barrel company stock," said Temple as he passed the completed papers over to Hallam. "At my rate, I'd like to keep that myself, if I may, whether it ever proves to be worth anything or not. I've accumulated enough money to pay for it."

"Oh, as to that," answered Hallam lightly, "the stock will be good enough. I'll make it so by taking a majority interest in the company and consolidating it with my own. You see, we simply must do something for old Napper Tandy."

CHAPTER XXII.

THAT evening Guilford Duncan was summoned to Hallam's house for supper. With only Mrs. Hallam for auditor, Hallam wished to tell the young man all that had occurred, for Duncan had not been permitted to know aught of it, since Hallam had turned him out of his room in order that the conference with Dick Temple might be a strictly private one.

Nor had Duncan seemed very greatly concerned to inquire. He had not expected Hallam and Temple to succeed in accomplishing anything, and at this time his fate was at a crisis in another and, to him, a dearer way. His interview with Barbara had been held, as we know, at the precise time when Hallam and Temple were in consultation with regard to the matter of Tandy's accusation. In some degree at least the painful character of that interview with Barbara and its unsatisfactory result had dulled his mind to the other trouble. In view of Barbara's seemingly final rejection of his wooing he was not sure that he greatly cared what might become of his reputation or his career. He was too strong a man in his moral character, however, to remain long in a state of such indifference, but for the time being he found it impossible to regard his future as a matter of much consequence now that Barbara refused to share that future with him.

"There is still one more chance," he reflected, "one more interview with Barbara, one more hope that I may win her. If that fails, the other thing won't matter much. I'll horsewhip Tandy and then go away. No; I won't go away. I won't desert in the presence of the enemy. I won't—oh, I don't know what I will or won't do! All that must wait till I know my fate with Barbara."

This was on the morning after his evening with Barbara—the morning on which Temple first made acquaintance with Tandy. Duncan was sitting idly in his office, mechanically toying with a paper cutter. Presently he over-turned the inkstand, spilling its contents over some legal papers that he had drawn up the day before.

"That's fortunate!" he ejaculated as with blotting pads he sought to save what he could of the documents. "It gives me something better to do than

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

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The Widow Uncomforted.

"The late John A. McCall" said a broker, "had at the end of his tongue a host of insurance stories."

"Once, in urging a man to invest in a large policy, he told of a Pike county girl."

"This girl married a young guide, and the day after the wedding the guide took out a policy for \$1500. Then, with his wife, he started for Porter's lake with a party of sportsmen, the wife to cook and wash dishes, the man to clean fish and so on."

"Now, unfortunately, the young guide was bitten by a rattlesnake one morning, and a few days afterward he died."

"The widow notified her family and friends of his death in a note that said: 'Bill passed away yesterday. Loss fully covered by insurance.'"

Education.

The principal of one of Washington's high schools relates an incident in connection with the last Commencement day of the institution mentioned.

A clever girl had taken one of the principal prizes. At the close of the exercises her friends crowded about her to offer congratulations.

"Weren't you awfully afraid you wouldn't get it, Hattie," asked one, "when there were so many contestants?"

"Oh, no!" cheerily exclaimed Hattie. "Because I knew that when I came to English composition I had 'em all skinned alive!"—Harper's Weekly.

Into Deep Water.

"Yes, sir," the passenger in the skull-cap was saying, "we've had prosperity in this country till you can't rest. Our national debt is less than a billion dollars now, and?"

"You owe a billion?" interrupted the passenger with the steamer cap and the foreign accent. "To whom? Who is the creditor?"

"The other passenger reflected. 'I'm durned if I know,' he said, scratching his jaw.—Chicago Tribune.

Spoils.

Briggs—I was crossing the Jersey meadows the other day in a large auto, when we were attacked by a band of mosquitoes.

Griggs—Thursday morning, wasn't it?

"Yes, how did you know?"

"Why, on Thursday morning I saw them passing over Newark, and some of them had goggles on."—Life.

"See here!" snapped the landlord, who had responded to the tenant's busy call for a plumber. "I thought you said the water in your cellar was two feet deep. It's only a few inches."

"Well, that's as deep as my two feet," retorted the tenant, "and that's too much."

If the sweet girl graduate of last June hasn't got a school or an engagement ring yet, it is high time for her to study shorthand and hustle around to get a job at typewriting.—Somerville Journal.

"Do you think the world is growing younger?"

"It must be, there are hardly any grandmothers any more."—Detroit Free Press.

A CAPTAIN IN THE RANKS.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

all these idly musing. Those papers must go off by the afternoon mail, and I must rewrite them first."

He set to work at once, and close application to the task for several hours brought him into a healthier condition of mind. When he had finished the task and had taken the papers to the postoffice he realized that his state of mind had been a morbid one. He realized, too, that he must end the suspense as quickly as possible in order that he might take up work and grow sound of soul again.

Returning to his office, he sent a note to Barbara:

I shall go to see you tonight, unless you forbid. I must hear what more you have to tell me, and I must in my turn tell you something of myself. When that is done I shall renew my efforts to win you to myself. Please send me word that I may come.

For answer he got the single word "Come," written in the middle of a page, without address or signature.

Thus it came about that while Temple was sitting in his hotel room in negotiation with Tandy over a matter that involved Duncan's future more vitally than any other event had ever done, Duncan himself sat with Barbara, trying to adjust another matter which seemed to him of even greater consequence.

Barbara had her emotions in leash now. Without hesitation and with a bravely controlled utterance she went at once to the marrow of the matter.

"I told you," she began, "that I am the daughter of a thief. My father was trusted absolutely by my grandfather. He betrayed the trust. He made use of his authority as a member of the banking house not only to wreck it in speculation, but also to rob all the people who had entrusted their money to it. I don't understand such matters very well; but at any rate, my father ruined the firm and robbed its customers. At a single stroke he reduced his father to poverty and forever disgraced his honorable name. When he found that the facts must become known at once my father went home and blew his brains out. I was born that day, and my mother died of shock and grief within the hour. My poor grandfather lived for a month, without speaking a word to anybody; then he quit living."

"It is a terribly sad story," said Duncan. "I should not have let you tell it, poor child."

"Oh, but I was obliged to tell you," she interrupted. "It was my duty. You see—well, you have been so good to me, and I am obliged to say 'no' to what you asked me before you knew this horrible thing. It wouldn't have been fair just to say 'no' and not tell you of a thing that explains, a thing that must make you wish you hadn't asked me that."

"But it does not make me wish anything of the kind, Barbara. It makes me more eager than ever to win you in order that I may devote my life to the loving task of making you forget the horror of this thing. Oh, Barbara, I never loved you half so madly as I love you now. And you love me. I know it, but you must say it. You love me, Barbara! Say it! Say it now!"

The girl hesitated for no more than a moment, while her whole body quivered.

"God help me!" she said then, "I do love you! I love you too well to let you link your life with mine, to let you take upon yourself the shadow of my disgrace."

"But you have no disgrace. You are innocent. The fault is not yours that your father betrayed his trust a score of years ago—before you were born."

The two were standing now.

"I want you to sit down while I answer you, Barbara," said Duncan, with almost unimaginable tenderness in his tone. "No, not in that straight backed chair, for I want you to listen to all I have to say and to be at ease while you listen. Sit here," pushing an easy chair forward, "sit here where you can see my face as I speak. I want you to see in my eyes the sincerity of my soul. Now I know you, Barbara, for what you are, and I love you for that alone. What your father may have done or been makes no difference to me; it in no way alters or lessens my love for you, and it never will. Knowing it all, I am more earnest than ever in my purpose to make you my wife if I can persuade you to that after I have told you something about myself that may very justly seem to you a real bar to my hopes."

"Go on, please," said the girl. "Tell me what you will, but I shall never believe anything ill of you. I know better."

"Thank you for saying that, dear," he responded, with a tremor in his tone. "But unhappily others may believe it. If they do, then the career you have expected for me must be at an end at once. My reputation for integrity will be gone for good, and I must be content to surrender all my ambitions. That is why I must tell you of this ugly thing before again asking you to be my wife."

"Go on," she said again. "But I shall believe nothing bad of you, even though an angel should tell me."

"I told you the other night," he said, "that I had quarreled with Nipper Tandy, that he had tried to tempt me with a money bribe to do an infamous thing. He now gives it out that it was I, who proposed the bribe; that I went to him with an offer to do that infamous thing for hire and that he indignantly rejected the offer."

"He lies!" broke in the girl.

"Yes, he lies, of course," answered Duncan, "but I have no way of proving it. He and I were alone and in his house. There were no witnesses. How, then, am I ever to clear my name of so foul an accusation?"

"There is no need," answered the girl. "Nobody who knows you will ever believe the story. Captain Hallam would not think it worth asking a question about."

"No, Captain Hallam would not for a moment think of such a thing as even possible. But that is because he knows me as few other men do or ever will. But the accusation troubles him, because he knows that other people will believe it. He and Richard Temple are at this moment busy trying to find

some way of clearing my name on the foul slander. They will do all that two loyal and sagacious friends can do to accomplish that purpose. But I cannot imagine any way in which they can succeed."

"What is it they are doing?"

"I do not know. They have refused to tell me. I only know that they can never succeed."

"Oh, you must not think that. You don't know what wonders Captain Hal-



"I think I know how to answer now."

I am can work when he is in earnest. You must have hope and confidence. Besides, nobody who knows you will ever believe such a story as that. Your own life will contradict the lie, and Tandy's reputation is not of a kind to lead sensible people to believe his falsehood when you have set the truth against it. You are depressed and dependent now. The mood is unworthy of you."

"Tell me what I should do."

"First of all you should act like the brave, strong man that you are. You should either take this slander by the throat and strangle it by publishing a simple, direct statement of the facts, or you should ignore it altogether as a thing too absurd to need even a denial. Wait till you see what Captain Hallam and Mr. Temple succeed in doing and then act as seems best. But, in any case, you must be strong and courageous. No other mood belongs to such a man as you."

Duncan looked her full in the face for a space before speaking. Then he said:

"And yet you say you have no gift to help me—that if you were my wife you would be a drag upon me! Oh, Barbara, you cannot know how greatly I need the strength that the sympathy and counsel of such a woman as you are must give to the man who loves and wins her. You have in this hour rescued me from despondency; you have made me strong again; you have shown me my duty and inspired me with resolution to do it manfully."

"I am very glad," she answered.

"Then promise me you will stand by my side always. Let me give you the right to help. Say that you will be my wife!"

His voice was full of tender pleading, and for a moment the girl hesitated. Finally she said:

"I think I know how to answer now, but you mustn't interrupt. I feel as though I couldn't stand much this evening."

"I will not interrupt. I am too eager to hear."

"I think I have a plan for you and me. I still think what I thought before when I said 'no.' I still think you ought to marry a woman that you need never be ashamed to introduce as your wife. If I were sure of my capacity to make you happy, not just for a little while, but throughout all your life, I would say 'yes' to the questions you have asked. But I mustn't make any mistake that might spoil your life, and so I must not say 'yes' just now, at least, and you will not let me say 'no.' I am still very young, as you know. You, too, are young enough to wait. So I think we'll leave both the 'yes' and the 'no' unsaid for a long time to come—for a year, perhaps—long enough, at any rate, for both of us to find out which of us is right. During that time we must be the very best of friends. You must tell me everything that concerns you, so that I may practice helping you and find out whether I can really do it or not. If you find that I can't you shall be perfectly free to go away from me. If I find that I can't, then I'll say 'no' and stick to it."

Duncan was disposed to plead for better terms, but the little lady had fully made up her mind and would accept no modification of the treaty.

As they were on the point of parting, Barbara, with something like a struggle, made an addition to the compact.

"If that slander sticks to you, Guilford, I'll marry you at once and give it the lie."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Era of the Olympiads.

The "era of the Olympiads," or the "Olympian era," began July 1, B. C. 776. An Olympiad was a period of four years, the games being celebrated every fourth year. When it was first proposed to use the Olympian era the earliest record that could be found was that of the victory of Choroebus, who won the great foot race long before horse racing and chariot racing were introduced. His victory was taken as the starting point of the Olympiads.

Pertinent Query.

"So he no longer calls his pretty little home 'The Nutshell'?" Why did he change it?

"He got tired of having passing humorists ring his bell to ask if the kernel was in."

Consolation.

"Well, I'll die game, anyway," remarked the sparrow as he was shot by mistake for a redbird.

The Retort Profound.

Lawyer Quibble—You a doctor? Why, you couldn't cure a ham! Dr. Sawbones—And you, sir—you couldn't try a case of lard!

Our own heart, and not other men's opinions, forms our true honor.—Cato the Elder.

Where it is possible to avoid it vegetable and flower gardens should not be watered when the sun is shining brightly. Early morning or evening is the proper time for doing this work.

The incubator is like most other labor saving machines in that it needs the careful supervision of a human mind to give good results. This is a fact some people have learned to their sorrow.

While there is occasionally a person who makes money from the cultivation of ginseng there are dozens of others who get nothing but some very valuable experience for their trouble and learn that, though less fancy in price, potatoes are more sure of returns.

Many a man who goes north and west in search of better and cheaper land may be likened to the man who traveled round the world to find a four leaf clover. His quest was fruitless, but upon returning home he found his own front yard abounding with the object of his search.

We always feel sorry for the man who can eat bad butter and never know it, for we are sure it is because he has never tasted anything better. Few articles of food are more appetizing than good butter, and few confections smell as bad and taste as filthy as butter that is not good.

While at the depot recently we saw a lady alight from the Pullman and go to the baggage car, where the man in charge handed her a basket. This she opened and took therefrom a very dirty white dog, which she proceeded to kiss with great ardor. Such women would never have been the mothers of the heroes of Bunker Hill.

We have it on good authority that tomato plants set in hills of squash and cucumber vines will very effectually ward off the striped beetle which works great damage when they are in the early stages of their growth. It is claimed that the odor of the tomato plant is offensive to the beetles and that they will not remain near where it grows.

In most places where it has been established the consolidation of the rural schools and the erection of one large central school building, to which all the scholars are brought, has proved very satisfactory. True, it does away with the little red schoolhouse to which so much sentiment clings and which has been the starting place for many of our greatest men, but at the same time it offers increased advantages in the way of education, which outweigh what minor objections are urged against it.

Soft maples, Lombardy poplars and willows are but poor excuses for shade trees. We were in a town not long ago which, when it was founded some forty years ago, was devoid of shade in any form. In settling about to remedy the difficulty the settlers planted hundreds of soft maples. These trees grew rapidly and soon furnished shade, but the trees have never proved satisfactory, and today the people of this little city are busy cutting out the soft maples to make room for elms, hard maples and other trees of a more hardy and ornamental variety. This has been the experience of many towns.

Many a Minnesota and Dakota farmer is just waking up to the fact that a much larger return is to be had from his farming operations along the line of corn and stock raising and the running of a dairy than from the quite prevalent system of wheat raising. The former not only makes him more independent, but very effectually prevents a depletion of the fertility of the soil, and if his land has already suffered in this particular it tends to restore it. We know of a number of farmers who have moved from the dairy sections of other states to the localities mentioned who at once began to preach and put into practice the better agricultural way—have gone into the dairy and stock raising business, furnishing an example that is being very generally and profitably imitated.

While in conversation with the proprietor of a grocery store not long since he pointed to a sugar barrel standing in the rear of the store and spoke as follows: "That sugar barrel contains 300 pounds of dairy butter, for which we paid from 10 to 11 cents per pound to the farmers who made it. It is of such poor quality as to be absolutely worthless for local sale as it is, so we have barreled it up and will ship it to some renovating concern, where it will be eventually worked over and sent back to be used in some of the many eating houses in this and other states. It is a mystery to me why the farmers will insist on putting good cream into poor butter and selling the latter for half the market price when they could, with far less work and bother, sell their cream direct to the creamery at the highest market price and thus make a saving all around. Most of the fellows that bring in this butter are poorly equipped for making good butter, and their attempts end in the turning upon the market of such grease as is contained in that butter, which is a mere waste of time and good material. How much better it would be if they would sell their milk or cream to the creamery, get a good price for it and buy what butter they need for home consumption!" This grocer had the true grasp of the situation. Much of the dairy butter produced is indeed a bad waste of time, money and good material. No better can be made anywhere than on the farm, provided it is equipped to do the work and those in charge are competent, but these last mentioned conditions are too often lacking.

The Chinchilla.

The chinchilla, no much prized for its beautiful silken light gray fur, is found only in the Cordillera ranges of the Andes in Bolivia and Chile. It is a small animal which burrows in the ground and in appearance somewhat resembles a rat.

Half the truth will very often amount to absolute falsehood.—Whately.

THE DISCOVERY OF TRICHINAE.

Little was it thought when a French medical student named Lagnez discovered in 1855 a new parasite of man in the shape of small worms in a cadaver upon which he was working that this little organism would prove a factor in international politics ere fifty years had passed, yet such proved to be the case, for the little worms thus discovered were trichinae, and their presence in man and animals gives rise to the much dreaded and fatal disease known as trichinosis. The parasite was first discovered in America in 1842, in which year it was found four times in the muscles of humans. Since that time over 900 cases have been recorded in this country. It was not, however, until 1890 that the significance of the organism, pathologically, was discovered and proved to be the cause of trichinosis. Up to that time the disease had been confounded with typhoid fever and other maladies of similar nature. As we never heard much about trichinosis until the appendix was discovered, so we never heard much about trichinosis until trichinae were discovered. When this discovery was once made and its significance clearly established interest began to be manifested, especially in Germany, where in 1880 a royal decree was issued prohibiting sausage and chopped meat of American origin from being imported into that country. This was followed in 1883 by another decree which prohibited the importation of all American pork, which latter order was subsequently repealed to admit American products under certain inspection rules. The trichinae argument is still used today in Germany by men engaged in the butcher business to prejudice the sale of American meats. The trichinae are found most often in meat eating animals—in fact, except by inoculation, the parasites can only get into the system by being taken in alive in meat food. Fish, birds, etc., are practically never infected. No harm can possibly result from eating meat affected with trichinae if it has been thoroughly cooked; otherwise the danger is ever present, and he who eats raw pork or other uncooked meat stands a possible danger of infection. Germany has adopted a very thorough and costly method of meat inspection, involving a careful microscopic examination of all pork products, and hardly a year passes but some one comes forward with a proposal for the establishment of a similar method of inspection for this country.

THE WHY OF CULTIVATION.

Every farmer, and particularly he who has taken care and pains to secure and plant the very best seed corn it was possible for him to obtain, should realize that this is but the first step in raising a bumper crop of corn. When it is understood that for every pound of growth in dry matter made by the plant from 300 to 500 pounds of water is pumped up from the soil through its root system we realize more fully the importance and mission of thorough cultivation which keeps the ground in that mellow condition most favorable to a proper circulation of soil, air and moisture and prevents that baking of the surface of the ground which every farmer knows from his own experience is disastrous to the growing crop. In what we may call the philosophy of soil cultivation the killing of weeds is but a very secondary object. Were there no weed seeds in the soil the reasons for careful cultivation would still remain. Hardly a reader of these notes but can recall from his own experience cases in which he has harvested from five to fifteen bushels more corn per acre from that portion of the field that was given an extra cultivation. The difference to yield was due simply to the fact that the cultivation of the soil enabled the growing corn to utilize a supply of moisture at a critical period in its development. It is because of this fact that a cultivation of a field of corn just eaning with a single horse cultivator tends to offset drought effects and is a labor that fetches very large returns. And because all tilled crops develop under very similar conditions the principle is one that applies with equal force to all of them. The planting of good seed is of utmost importance. A proper cultivation of the soil is none the less so. Both should go hand in hand.

THE HEN HAS AN INNING.

A western congressman has recently gained considerable notoriety and a lot of free advertising by offering a eulogy on the American hen in the course of a speech in the lower house of congress. A consideration of the figures which he gave proves beyond question that his praise of biddy was well grounded and that any honor he may have acquired in declaring her worth and usefulness was properly bestowed. In the course of his remarks he stated that in the course of the year the American hen can produce wealth equal to the capital stock of all the banks in the New York clearing house and have a week to spare, in less than sixty days she can equal the total annual production of all the gold mines in the United States, in six months produce as much wealth as all of the iron mines of the country can turn out in a year and in a year and ten months pay off the interest bearing debt of the country. It goes without saying that this speech was listened to with interest and was received with vigorous applause. Hereafter whenever the legislative grist gets stale and monotonous congress will be able to rouse the sleepers on the back seats by proposing a toast to the American hen.

AGENTS WANTED TO sell the Novels of PAUL DE KOCK. The Outlook says "he is one of the most amusing writers of the century," and Bulwer wrote of him, "more racy and powerful than any other writer I am aware of." Pamphlet sent on request.

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The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 181
House Telephone 1010**Saturday, June 23, 1906.**

Washington advises say that Attorney-General Moody will shortly retire from the Cabinet and will be succeeded by Secretary Bonaparte. Gossip says that the naval portfolio will go to George V. L. Meyer, American ambassador at Berlin.

The bill amending the national banking law, with Senate amendments, has been concurred in by the House. Under it a national bank may loan to a single borrower a sum not in excess of 80 per cent. of its capital stock, provided the surplus is equal to at least twice its capital stock.

The weekly government crop reports show plenty of rain on the Atlantic coasts and the Gulf, but prolonged droughts in the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys. There is a prospect of good wheat crops with a large acreage. Canada reports prospect of a bumper crop.

When President Roosevelt signed the Statehood Bill admitting New Mexico and Arizona into the Union he expressed the hope that they would accept the measure and added that if they did not he believed it was the last opportunity they would get for 15 years. Still it does not seem right to couple the people of Arizona with the greaser population of New Mexico.

Claims aggregating \$1,216,970 have been filed against the Providence Terminal Co. at Providence on account of the proposed tunnel under College Hill. The part of the city under which the tunnel will pass is covered with the good residences. But if these claims are all allowed it will add materially to the cost of the tunnel. In all probability they will be cut down a large percentage.

A special from Topeka says that Kansas needs 25,000 more hands to harvest this year's crop. Competition for labor seems stronger than ever before. Appeals have been sent to various employment agencies in St. Louis and other centers. The answer comes back that factories are running at full capacity, building operations are going on at an unprecedented rate and that there is no surplus labor. It looks as though the great West will find it difficult to get the necessary force to harvest the great crops.

Great Receipts.

Judging from early indications, the current fiscal year will show receipts from customs far in excess of those for any preceding fiscal year in the history of the government. At the close of business on Wednesday the receipts aggregated \$285,351,323, or nearly \$1,000,000 above those for any full fiscal year heretofore recorded. It is believed by the Treasury officials that by the end of the year the excess over any preceding year will approximate \$25,000,000. In the next heaviest year in the history of the Treasury, namely, 1903, the customs receipts amounted to \$231,497,581. It is noteworthy that the receipts from internal revenue also show a very marked increase as compared with those for preceding years, the likelihood being that the receipts from those sources will be over \$15,000,000 over those for the preceding year.

A Prosperous Year.

With the ending of the fiscal year, which occurs with the passing of June 30, it is in order to find out how balance stand—to examine the different items that enter into the working economy of the nation. Two features of the account always demand consideration—the volume of imports and exports, or, in other words, the foreign trade. Now, while even the most superficial observer knows that the fiscal year 1905-06 has been one of unexampled prosperity, it is in all probability not so well understood that our foreign-commerce for the year promises to outstrip any similar prior period, and to go over the \$3,000,000,000 mark. Thus, estimates predicated on the known results for ten months of the fiscal year indicate imports of about \$1,225,000,000, a total that exceeds the best previous record for a like period, that of 1904-05, by 8.6 per cent.

Exports promise to aggregate \$1,785,000,000, a sum of figures that is over \$300,000,000 in advance of the figures for either 1903-04 or 1900-01, and nearly as much over 1904-05. It is true, of course, that May and June usually fall below the average, yet the statement that both imports and exports will be larger than in any preceding year holds good. For instance, the figures of the fiscal year 1905, last year, exceed both as to imports and exports those of any previous year, and the record for the ten elapsed months of this year, the latest period for which data are available, shows that imports surpass those of the corresponding time in 1905 by nearly \$100,000,000, while the exports eclipse those of the like ten months a year ago by over \$200,000,000, which indicates a rate of growth that will, without doubt, make the twelve months now drawing to a close a \$3,000,000,000 year.

Bathing has already begun, many taking advantage of the pleasant hours of the past week.

Brown Commencement.

The one-hundred and thirty-eighth Annual Commencement of Brown University was held Wednesday in the ancient First Baptist Meeting House. About a thousand Alumni, representing all the classes since 1846, participated in the procession from the campus to the church. Orations were delivered by the following selected representatives of the graduating class: Harris Merrill Barbour, of Wollaston, Mass., winner of the Gaston Medal for excellence in oratory; Edgar Sheffield Brightman, of Newport, R. I.; Horace Edward Chaudler, of Scituate, Penn.; Herbert Ellsworth Cory, of Providence. The respective subjects were: "The Ideal in Tolerations," "Hellenism and the Twentieth Century," "The Embryo Civil Engineer," and "The Sterner Side of Poetry."

The following degrees were awarded: The Degree of Bachelor of Arts upon sixty-one men and twenty-six women; the Degree of Bachelor of Philosophy upon sixty-nine men and twelve women; the Degree of Civil Engineer upon two; the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering upon six; the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering upon three; the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering upon five; total number of undergraduate degrees, 184. The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon twenty-seven; the Degree of Master of Science upon two; the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon one; total number of graduate degrees 80.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: The Degree of Master of Arts upon Rev. F. S. Dubbins, former missionary to Asia; Hon. Everett Colby, Brown, '97, legislator of New Jersey; George Blinn Francis, noted engineer. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the following: Rev. F. G. McKeever and Rev. Augustus M. Lord. The Degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon Professor Winslow Upton of Brown. The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Henry Waterson of Kentucky, Horace White, and Charles E. Hughes of New York city.

The following prizes and premiums were announced: The Carpenter Premium, "for ability, character and scholarship," to Horace Edward Chaudler and Allen Wilbur Manchester; the Howell Premium, for the highest rank in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, to Horace Edward Chaudler; the class of 1873 Prize for an historical essay to Joseph Lewis Wheeler; the Foster Premium in Greek to Edgar S. Brightman, and a collateral prize to Rosalie L. Adams; the Lucius Lyon Premiums to Latin to William T. Pearson, George A. Hines, and Preston S. Moulton; the Dunn Premium, for English Composition and Literature, to Leon Edgar Truesdell, '07; the Grand Army Fellowship for 1906-07 to Philip Bardwell Hadley, '08; the Gaspee Essay Prize, for an essay in American History, to Ursula Hope Devenish; the Special Philosophical Prizes for graduates of the Women's College, to Rosalie L. Adams and Emma E. McKenna.

After the Commencement Exercises the Alumni marched again to the campus, where the annual Commencement Dinner was held, followed by exercises in Sayles Hall. Speakers: President W. H. P. Faunce, Governor George H. Utter of Rhode Island, Professor J. Irving Manatt of Brown, Mr. Henry Waterson, and Mr. Charles E. Hughes. Hon. Rathbone Gardner, '77, presided.

Following these exercises a baseball game was played between the Varsity and Alumni.

During the evening the President's annual reception to the Alumni will be held in Sayles Hall.

On Tuesday the annual Class Day was celebrated by the graduating class. Among the exercises were addresses by C. D. Mercer, president of senior class; George G. Shor, class orator; Lester L. Falk, Frank David McIntyre, A. T. S. Phetteplace, and the Class Poem by Herbert E. Cory, all of the senior class.

During the afternoon a notable address was delivered before the Alumni in Sayles Hall by Hon. Joseph B. Bishop, '70, on "John Hay, a Scholar-Statesman."

Accident to the General.

Steamer General of the Wickford Line is laid up for repairs at the busiest time of the year on account of an accident that happened to her on Friday of last week. While on her trip to Newport, leaving Wickford at 5.35, her shaft broke and the steamer was immediately disabled. She was taken in tow by a fishing steamer that happened to be near and was brought to Newport, arriving at Commercial wharf about one hour late. The accident occurred on a quiet smooth day and there was no excitement among the passengers.

The General has been taken to New York to have the necessary repairs made and in the meantime the little steamer Squantum is taking her place on the line. It is expected that the repairs will take some little time and the General will be much missed by those of the summer visitors who are accustomed to come to Newport by that route.

The President has made the following nominations: To be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Norway, Herbert A. D. Pierce of Massachusetts. To be third assistant Secretary of State, Huntington Wilson of Illinois. Mr. Wilson is now Secretary of American embassy at Tokio.

Rhode Island College Notes.

The college population is still rejoicing over the most attractive commencement. Everything conspired to make the exercises unusually pleasing and dignified. The presence of President-elect Edwards and Mrs. Edwards added much to the pleasure of the occasion. Quite a number of changes will take place the coming year in the college force. Mr. James G. Halpin, instructor in poultry-keeping, leaves to accept a similar position at Michigan Agricultural College. Mr. J. Willard Boile, graduate of Mich. Agr. College and now of Logan, Utah, becomes assistant professor of animal industry and will have charge of poultry instruction. Miss Elizabeth W. Kenyon takes a leave of absence for one year for study in her favorite subject of history. She sailed June 12 in company with Miss E. J. Watson, professor of languages here, for a summer tour on the continent. Miss Bessie Dean Cooper, graduate student in history at Yale, will take up her work during her absence. Mr. R. H. Lee, professor of highway engineering, leaves college to accept a very lucrative and flattering offer from Osborn Engineering Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. Prof. Lee has carried on the work in highway engineering begun by Dr. Hewes, and has built a stretch of macadam road on the college grounds as a part of the laboratory work of the course. The resignation of Miss Josephine O. Bostwick was accepted with great regret. Miss Bostwick has been at the college three years, has given uniform satisfaction in her work, and by her charming personality has added much to the social life of the college. Her place will be hard to fill. She will be followed by Miss Kathleen Benton, graduate of Oberlin. Mr. George L. Bidwell has been appointed instructor in chemistry.

INSECT NOTES.—Numerous inquiries have come into the office regarding the cause of the frothy masses on grass and other herbaceous plants and on shrubs and trees. Popularly this has been ascribed to frogs and snakes and named either frog or snake spittle as the cause might be. In fact, it is due to a small insect belonging to the Hemiptera or true bugs which live inside the frothy mass. Commonly these insects are called spittle insects for obvious reasons, and also frog hoppers, because of their connection with the frothy mass which was formerly known as frog spittle, or because in their broad, squat appearance when mature, they resemble frogs to some extent. It is not known exactly how the frothy mass is produced, but it is supposed that the insect pumps the sap out of the plants and in passing it through the alimentary canal mixes it with its own secretions to form a mass. There are quite a number of species found at the present time, some living on grass, others on shrubs and also on trees, both evergreen and deciduous. Most of the species have their early or nymph stage entirely within the protection of the frothy mass. When adult, however, they are found outside in the open air.

Graduating Exercises.

The graduating exercises of the Class of 1906 of the Rogers High School will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Rogers building on Thursday morning next at 11 o'clock. The principal address will be by Henry Turner Bailey, editor of the School-Arts Book. As this is the first class to be graduated in the new building rather more than usual interest attaches to it.

The Grammar graduation will be held in the new Rogers High School Hall on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the principal speaker being Jeremiah E. Burke, one of the supervisors of the Boston School department. Owing to the large number of pupils in the two Grammar schools it has been found necessary to limit the invitations to two for each pupil in order that the capacity of the hall may not be exceeded.

Master Waldo Hess.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hess have the sympathy of the community in the loss of their son, Master Waldo Hess, who died at the Newport Hospital on Tuesday evening from peritonitis, following an operation for appendicitis, which took place last week. His family and friends were hopeful of his recovery until peritonitis set in and then they realized that nothing could save him.

Young Hess was twelve years of age and was a bright, active lad, and well liked by all who knew him.

Captain Perry Gast, commander of the battleship Rhode Island, has been found guilty of neglect of duty and carelessness, and has been sentenced to suspension from active service for six months and to the loss of five numbers in grade. The sentence of the court martial was more severe than this but the Secretary of the Navy mitigated the part relating to suspension.

An escaped parrot that perched in a tree on Toure street attracted a great deal of attention on Wednesday evening. Drawn by an offer of a reward by the owner a young man gave an exhibition of ladder work and brought the talkative bird to earth.

Mrs. George R. Chase and her daughter, Miss Chase, are enjoying a visit at North Haverhill, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt sailed for Europe on Wednesday for a short stay.

Attempt to Restrain Trade Charged. Cambridge, Mass., June 10.—The Harvard Brewing company of Lowell has been indicted by the Middlesex county grand jury on the charge of an attempt to restrain trade. The brewing company entered a plea of not guilty through counsel.

Block Destroyed by Fire. Milford, Mass., June 22.—Fire which started at 1:45 o'clock this morning in the Washington block caused a loss estimated at about \$50,000. Two stores located on the ground floor sustained a heavy damage from smoke and water.

Miss Laura Stewart is enjoying a visit at Flushing, N. Y.

Washington Matters.

Interest in Beef Trust Fight—Indictments Against the Fertilizer Trust—Coal and Oil Investigation—No Vacation for Commissioner of Patents—Notes.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1906.

Interest in the Beef Trust fight still keeps to the fore. The latest excitement and excitement has been at the Capital where a letter from the President landed late this week telling Chairman Woodworth of the Agricultural Committee just what the President thought of the substitute for the Beveridge Amendment proposed by the majority of the committee. The letter goes over the situation in detail and shows that the House substitute for the inspection law is about as bad as it could be. It appears to have been drawn by the counsel for the packers and if it had been, as it probably was, it could not more nearly meet the requirements of the Beef Trust. The President says that he may sign it, but that if he does it will be with plenary written reservations. It is more probable that the measure will not be passed at all at this session and that the whole matter will be allowed to go over. This would suit the wishes of the Beef Trust and of all their friends of whom they have many in the House.

Second only to the interest in the meat inspection bill is that aroused this week by the Department of Justice in finding indictments against the Fertilizer Trust. This trust is of more interest to the south than to the north as it has operated most largely in the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia and North and South Carolina. The indictments found against it are six in number and charge violation of the Sherman law and conspiracy in restraint of trade. It is said that in the States where the trust has operated, it has been able to put up the price of fertilizer from \$2.50 to \$4 a ton above what it would have been under free competition. The price has already dropped an average of \$2.50 per ton since the prosecutions have been impending.

One of the next tricks of the trade that this investigation has unearthed has been the fact that the trust was practically engineered from Canada. There was a company organized up there under the name of Ontario known as the Colonial Development Company and supposed to have nothing to do with the fertilizer business in the States. But as a matter of fact it was acting as the controlling company for all of twenty six supposedly independent companies in the United States and was adjusting territory, regulating sales and distributing profits. Now all of these United States companies have been drawn into the case as defendants. Among others it will be noticed that Armour, Swift and some others of the big meat companies with whom fertilizer is an important by-product have been caught in the net and will have to answer for their participation in this as for a number of their other sins.

It took the Interstate Commerce Commission a good while to get busy in the coal and oil investigation under the Tillman-Gillespie resolution. It will be remembered that the first reply sent to Congress by the Commission was no reply at all and was indignantly returned by the authors of the resolution with the order to get to work. Well, the Commission has been working and has already turned a good deal of interesting material in the way of graft and corruption. But this week it sent out a circular letter to all of the railroads in the country that will furnish material for at least one volume of its prospective report. It wants to know the relation of all the roads to the coal and oil companies along their routes. Of course this will not touch all of the roads, because many of them have no coal and oil lands along their routes.

But there are a few questions that nearly all of the roads will have to answer and one that all of them will be in on. It is the question of where they get their lubricating oil, how much they pay for it, who the officials are who buy it, who the agents are who sell it, and a lot of other things, all directed palpably against the Standard Oil Company which is generally understood to control the output of lubricating oil just as thoroughly as it does the market for gasoline and coal oil.

It is a question whether anyone will ever read the commission's report through. It ought to contain almost as many volumes as the War Department's famous work "The Records of the Rebellion." But the series will have a whole lot of sensational matter in it and ought to be a valuable though cumbersome library of reference on the coal and oil business.

It has been announced from the Patent Office that Commissioner Allen, in response to a united protest from the inventors of the country has decided to give up his prospective summer vacation and will hear cases all through the hot season in hopes of catching up with the work of the office. This is a great concession. The Commissioner announced some time ago that all the other courts took a recess during the summer and that he considered himself a court and that he would do likewise. The work of his office is lamentably behind, so much so in fact that it takes two years in some cases to get a patent through the office.

The matter was fought bitterly with the attorneys on one side and the commissioner on the other but the bureau of circumlocution lost for once and the work will be pushed all through the hot months though with small chance of getting up to date on the mass of cases that have been piled up. The real remedy will be found in making the entire patent office force work ten hours per day instead of seven hours until they catch up with their work. C. A. Snow & Co., Patent Solicitors say that this remedy has been applied in years past with fine effects. The extra hour imposition will make them do real work during the day and in three months the unnecessary and disgraceful backwardness in the Patent Office will cease to exist.

A wagon belonging to Mr. Joel Peckham of Middletown was damaged on Thames street Wednesday morning by one of the teams from Fort Adams. The accident necessitated Mr. Peckham having a new rear wheel.

Miss Ella May Hummel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hummel, will be married to Mr. Benjamin Thomas Halsey at the home of her parents on Halsey street, Tuesday evening, June 20th.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

CIRCUS DAY LOOMS UP.

Expectations Aroused by the Big Show's Announcements of Sensational Novelties.

So much has been said about the coming of the Barnum & Bailey circus that it would almost seem as though further comment was superfluous. Public interest has, however, been aroused to an unusual degree, and everything relating to the big show is read with zest. As already repeatedly announced, the date in this city is Wednesday, June 27, and that it will be a genuine, old-time circus engagement, with all its familiar crowds and enthusiasm, there is no doubt. The Barnum & Bailey Greatest Show on Earth is recognized



as the most representative institution of its kind in the world, and those who have seen the big show this year declare that it not only equals its old records for up-to-date attractiveness, but that in many respects it surpasses in magnitude, scope and sensational novelty anything ever before offered even by this circus of broad gauge ideas.

This year's performance, it is announced, is to a great extent a radical departure from the programs of other years. Only the most sensational of last season's features are said to have been retained. The military and allegorical spectacle which, under the strikingly significant title, "Peace," tells the story of the last days of the Russo-Japanese war in Manchuria and its final termination in an entente cordiale between the belligerent nations, is entirely new. The costumes worn by the hundreds of people utilized in the spec-

Hon. Patrick F. McGowan, president of the board of aldermen of New York City, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. McCormick this week. He was at one time an employee of the Old Colony repair shops here.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 25c.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.		STANDARD TIME.	
JUNE 1906.		Sun	Mon
23 Sat	4 29 7 34 8 54 9 26 10 38		
24 Sun	4 29 7 34 8 54 9 26 10 38		
25 Mon	4 29 7 34 8 54 9 26 10 38		
26 Tues	4 29 7 34 8 54 9 26 10 38		
27 Wed	4 29 7 34 8 54 9 26 10 38		
28 Thurs	4 29 7 34 8 54 9 26 10 38		
29 Fri	4 29 7 34 8 54 9 26 10 38		

Furnished Cottages, Jamestown, R. I.
At Jamestown, on Conanicut Island, opposite Newport, Mr. Taylor has an office on Narragansett avenue, near corner of Greene Lane, where furnished cottages for the summer season can be rented, prices from \$29 up to \$200. Excellent, with ample accommodation, obtainable from \$40 to \$700. Jamestown office open daily (Sundays excepted) from 8:30 till 6:30 o'clock, from April 1st till October 31st.
Mr. A. O'D. Taylor, Junior, or Mr. Hugh L. Taylor at the Jamestown office every day. Newport office, 132 Bellevue Avenue.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Deaths.

In this city, 18th inst., Emma, widow of William Herbert, aged 74 years.
In this city, 19th inst., John P. Sullivan, of 23 Bachelor's court.
In this city, 19th inst., Waldo C., son of Louis and Julia Hess, aged 12 years.
In this city, 20th inst., John Y., son of Richard H. and Catherine Peckham, aged 3 months and 11 days.
In St. Paul, Minn., 18th inst., Cynthia M., widow of George W. Friend, late of Newport. At his residence, in Providence, William Groves, eldest son of the late Dr. William Groves, died at 10 o'clock, at the age of 86 years.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
CURE
SICK
HEAD
ACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Acidity they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all, look

to the face of so many lives that there is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In bottles 25 cents, five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

teals, and the trappings carried by the horses, elephants, camels and other led animals which give character to the oriental side of the display, are said to represent an expenditure of \$80,000. Comments from the press of other cities indicate that the Barnum & Bailey management has signally distanced even the famous "Nero," "Balkis" and "D'har" spectacles in this colossal spectacular display.

The circus performance that follows offers 300 acts in a mammoth arena of entertainment, in three rings, on two stages, in mid-air and upon a great hippodrome track, and many of the features are, it is said, entirely different from anything in the arena line ever before seen in this country.

According to the prospectus, there



are new riding acts, including some-sault equestrianism by Josie De Mott, new daily-coach acts by the Rowlands, a French family of equestrian gymnasts, who perform all kinds of clever feats in and over the vehicle and on the backs of running horses; new aerial acts by the Imperial Viennese Troupe; new acrobatic displays by the Floruz, Grunatio, La Mont and other companies of up-to-date "tumbler"; new trained animal displays, in which senious, ponies, horses, dogs, sheep and elephants, and other animals are presented in surprising clever "stunts"; new sensations, in which automobile flights and soucers and mid-air revolutions by daring bicyclists serve to provide unlimited "thrills" for those who enjoy startling things in circus entertainment, and many other new features impossible to be seen, it is said, outside of this big show.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

William E. Brightman has sold to Henry Hess, of the Hess and Lays Company, for George H. Taylor, Wilham P. Carr and Adole Heath, representing the Heath and Field estate, the premises at 162 Thames street, comprising the three-story frame building and about 2,200 square feet of land. The property is bounded northerly by land of Andrew Bryer, easterly by land of Lincoln Hammett and others, southerly by land of Lincoln Hammett and others and westerly by Thames street.

Weather Bulletin.

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Washington, D. C., June 23, 1906.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent June 21 to 25, warm wave 18 to 24, cool wave 23 to 27. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about June 26, cross west of Rockies country by close of 27, great central valleys 29 to 30, eastern states July 1. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about June 28, great central valleys 29, eastern states 30. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about June 29, great central valleys July 1, eastern states 3.

This disturbance will bring relief from a long period of unusually cool weather and the rains will diminish in places where they have been excessive, resulting in a drought. Last days of June a great high temperature wave will be over the middle west and will cover the eastern states a few days later.

Storm intensities will increase June 25 to 30 and severe storms may be expected; rainfall will concentrate into a few places where the cloud burst variety will prevail. Look out for dangerous storms.

About and immediately following June 23 a disturbance will move from the middle northwest into Texas, reaching Cincinnati and Washington a few days later; following it will come a cool wave the last part of which will suddenly change to the great high temperature wave described above.

Next bulletin, dated June 30, will give a general forecast of July weather of which the crop weather will be of the highest importance. Better see that bulletin before you sell corn. I will try to locate the July drought.

New Haven advises say that negotiations between the New Haven road and the United Gas Improvement Co. of Philadelphia for the acquisition of the Rhode Island Street Railway systems and of the Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co. have fallen through. Question involved was one of price.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Burdick attended the commencement exercises at Mt. Holyoke College on Wednesday, where their daughter, Miss Catherine Burdick, was one of the graduates.

AQUIDNECK

Mutual Insurance Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Aquidneck Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the office, No. 38 Thames street, on TUESDAY, July 30, 1906, at 4 o'clock p. m.
CLARENCE A. HANFORD, Secretary.

CARR'S LIST OF COOK BOOKS.

The Cook Book by "Oscar" of the Waldorf.
Good Living, by Sara Brugiere.
Mrs. Rorer's New Cook Book.
Century Cook Book, by Mary Renald.
Harper's Cook Book.
Marion Harland's Complete Cook Book.
Mrs. Lincoln's Boston Cook Book.
Mrs. Rorer's Every Day Menu Book.

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

Middleton.

Grand-Taylor.

In the presence of a large number of relatives a simple wedding was celebrated on Sunday noon at the Congregational Church, Peacedale, when Miss Hortense Saunders Taylor of Peacedale became the wife of Jason Perceval Grinnell, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Taylor of Middle- Peacedale, a daughter of the town. Miss Taylor, a daughter of late Daniel B. and Annie E. Taylor of Peacedale, has resided with her grandfather, Mrs. Harriet B. Taylor, and was married from her home.

The bride was charmingly gowned in a dress of cream colored liberty tulle with trimmings of old lace and carried a large cluster of American Beauty roses. The groom's sister, Miss Clara-Rose, was her maid of honor and wore a dress of white muslin with lace insertions and carried a large bouquet of white roses. The wedding was attended by his younger brother, Mr. Clarence, by his younger sister, Mrs. Walter Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Grinnell received the congratulations of their relatives. A wedding dinner followed, the table decorations being of white roses.

The rooms were attractively arranged with a profusion of flowers, and ferns and daisies were used at the Church. After a short wedding trip away they will spend the summer at Narragansett Pier where Mr. Grinnell will be associated with the Auto Garage Company of Peleg Brown.

COURT OF PROBATE.—At the regular session of the Court of Probate, held on Monday last, action was taken on the following named estates:

Estate of Herman F. Peckham. The first and final account of Esther A. Peckham, his Administratrix, was examined, allowed and passed for record. Estate of Edward Newton Bliss. The petition of Martha C. Bliss, his Guardian, for leave to sell his interest in the Langley Wharf Estate, Newport, was continued to the third Monday of July. Estate of Emily W. Peckham. The petition of Annie T. Peckham to appoint David B. Peabody Administrator thereon was referred to the third Monday of July and notice of its pendency ordered given.

Estate of Lydia M. Brown. Nathan B. Brown presents a petition for probate of will and for letters testamentary as sole Executor, which was referred to the third Monday of July and notice ordered thereon.

Estate of Clark Henry Congdon. Martha Congdon, Daniel J. Congdon and Bertha Congdon Newton prefer their petition for Henry Battey Congdon to be appointed Guardian. This petition was referred to the third Monday of July and notice thereof ordered published and served personally on the intended ward.

In Town Council the following accounts were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury: For highway construction and repair: W. Clarence and J. Overton Peckham, part payment on contract for covering 1,450 feet of Second and First Beach avenue with crushed stone, \$1,203; William G. Brown, for crushed stone, \$239.25; William S. Caswell, work on District No. 2, \$398.70; Nathan B. Brown, work on District No. 3, \$76.10; William G. Brown, work on District No. 4, \$95.60; James E. Bruman, relaying 2 bridges in Second and First Beach avenue, \$119; Arthur W. Chase, carting stone for bridges, \$4.50; William H. King, police duty on the premises of Minnie A. Johnson, \$28; Reuben W. Peckham, overseeing work on Second and First Beach avenue, \$52.60; T. T. Pitman, advertising, \$13; John D. Blair, paying out bounty on skunks and other animals, \$7; accounts for the relief of the poor, \$38. Total \$2,088.65.

The petition of the Home Telephone Company for permission to set up a telephone system in the highways of the town was continued to the third Monday of July; petitioner not being able to be present.

Juries for the next judicial year, beginning on the second Monday in July, were drawn as follows: Grand—E. Marion Peckham, Herbert J. Peckham, Pett—Joseph M. Underwood, Alexander Stewart, James A. Taber, Dennis J. Murphy and Edward N. Wyatt.

MORE THAN USUAL REGISTER.—There is manifested throughout the town a more than usual interest in the registration of voters. Forty-two have thus far registered and several days still remain wherein registration is allowed for voting at the autumn elections. It is said there will be more candidates for Senator and Representative to the General Assembly than in recent years and that the Republican caucus to nominate these candidates will have a large attendance and some animated contests.

Rev. Arthur Rogers and family of Westchester, Pa., arrived this week to spend the summer with Mrs. Rogers' sister, Miss Frances Arnold at "Lazy Lawn" on Third Beach road.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sherman, who have been spending the past year with their daughter, Mrs. Samuel Spooner on the East Main road, have gone to Jamestown where they will pass the summer with their son, Mr. John Sherman.

There will be no August meeting of Pomona as the State Grange Field Day is to be held the latter part of August at Seconnet Point and it is hoped that all Grangers in the State will turn out in full numbers.

Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Critchlow celebrated on Tuesday the 11th anniversary of their marriage.

"Boothden" is open for the season and will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Alwyn Ball and family, who have arrived from Philadelphia.

Newport County Pomona Grange not having met with the Little Compton Grangers for over a year the prospect of a meeting there on Tuesday was much anticipated but the weather conditions proved too unfavorable for the majority and while quite a number of local grangers were present, not enough Pomona Grangers appeared to warrant a formal meeting. Aquidneck was represented by 3 members, Portsmouth 5 and Little Compton 7 delegates. The lecturer from Kingston, Prof. John Barlow, was not daunted by the weather however and was the first to reach the Grange Hall. His talk upon "Birds and the Farmer" proved very interesting and instructive and left one with the impression that there would be a harder time without the birds than with them in spite of the damage they do, as they consume insects and other pests in astonishingly large quantities, also weeds. He exhibited a fine collection of bird pictures and also 6 charts giving relative percentages of the foods eaten by birds. The latter part of the afternoon was spent in a social way and by a visit to the ancient burial ground opposite the Grange Hall, where was viewed the grave stone of the oldest white woman born in America, Elizabeth Pabodie, who died in 1717 at the advanced age of 94 years. Her parents came over in the Mayflower.

Work on the grounds at the summer home of Madam Louise Bonnet of Philadelphia was resumed on Tuesday.

An interesting afternoon with Nature was enjoyed on Friday of last week at the regular meeting of the Oliphant Reading Club which was held with Mrs. J. Willis Peckham on Wapping Road. Delegates to the State Federation of Women's Clubs included Mrs. Albert Simon and Mrs. Philip Wilbur with Mrs. J. Willis Peckham and Mrs. Pascal Conley as alternates. The meeting is to be held Saturday, June 23, at Buttonwoods just out of Providence.

The annual picnic of the Oliphant Club is to be held June 29 with Mrs. Frederick Fields.

St. Columba's Guild was entertained on Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Sidney Johnson on Aquidneck avenue.

A party of young people, including the Misses May Ward, May Peckham, Elsie and Alice Petzka and Anita Johnson, attended the Commencement Exercises at Brown University this week, being chaperoned by Mrs. George E. Brightman, whose son, Mr. Edgar Brightman, graduated with high honors.

"Mariemont," the summer home of Mrs. T. J. Emery of Cincinnati, has been re-opened for the season, Mrs. Emery having arrived.

The Methodist Episcopal Church witnessed an unusually large gathering Tuesday evening when the Methodist Social Union was held in Middletown. About 200 people were present. The supper which was served at 6.30 was of its usual excellence, nine tables being filled. Rev. C. A. Brenhouse of Newport was the chairman of the evening. Dr. Frederick Bradley being absent but sending a letter of greetings. The Union voted that a note of greetings be returned to him. The speaker of the evening, Rev. George S. Butters of Newton, Mass., was then presented and gave a most pleasant address on "The Man Outside the Church." Mr. Butters was a fluent speaker and his remarks were embellished with many personal reminiscences of a humorous nature.

Mrs. Geoffrey King of Newport rendered two vocal solos most acceptably; the pastor, Rev. H. H. Critchlow, presented words and Mr. P. P. Webber, also of Newport gave two readings which were heartily enjoyed. The exercises closed with the benediction by Rev. H. H. Critchlow.

"DESTROY THE TRUSTS"

Bryan Says That Now Is the Time to Tackle Monopolies

Trondhjem, June 22.—W. J. Bryan has arrived here to attend the coronation. Taking for his text the statement that he was being described as conservative, Bryan said in an interview: "I am not responsible for the phrases used in regard to me; but I am responsible for my position on public questions. That position ought to be well known. Take the trust question for instance. My position is that private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. That was the Democratic platform in 1900 and the plank was incorporated in 1904 and it is the only tenable position."

"There is some talk of controlling the trusts. You might as well talk of controlling burglary. It is not sufficient to control or regulate private monopolies—they must be absolutely and totally destroyed. Corporations should be controlled and regulated, but private monopolies must be exterminated, root and branch. Now, you may call that a radical doctrine. Yet it is more conservative to apply this remedy now than to wait until predatory wealth has by its lawlessness brought odium on legitimate accumulations."

"What used to be called radical is now called conservative because people have been investigating. The doctrine has not changed, but public sentiment is making progress."

Ravages of the "White Plague"

Washington, June 22.—Tuberculosis of the lungs and pneumonia were the leading causes of death in the United States, according to a special report on mortality in 1904, issued by the census bureau. The death rate per 1000 in the registration area was 16.7. More than half the deaths from this cause occurred between the ages of 20 and 40. The majority of the deaths were among males. The next leading causes of death were diarrhoea and enteritis and then heart disease, cancer and typhoid fever.

Go-Between Wins Classic Race

New York, June 22.—Alexander Shield's 5-year-old gelding, Go-Between, carrying 116 pounds, and third choice in the betting at 6 to 1, won the \$20,000 Suburban handicap before 30,000 people at the Sheepshead bay course. Go-Between was but a short head in front of Dandelion, which was equal favorite in the betting with Calmington, at 3 to 1. Colonial Girl, backed down from 20 to 1 to 15, was third. Go-Between's time was 2:05 1-5.

May Have Sunday Baseball

New York, June 20.—Sunday baseball may be played in Brooklyn and the management of clubs are not violating the section of the penal code prohibiting games on Sunday where admission is charged by placing contribution boxes at various points about the grounds. This is the substance of a decision rendered by Magistrate Naumer in a Brooklyn police court.

Laura Biggar's Claim Settled

Pittsburg, June 18.—According to terms of a settlement just reached with the executors and heirs of the estate of Henry M. Bennett, Laura Biggar, an actress, will receive \$400,000 as her share. Miss Biggar's assertion that she was Bennett's widow was contested by his relatives, and it required a series of sensational suits for her to establish her claim.

Murderer Ivens Executed

Chicago, June 22.—Richard Ivens, confessed slayer of Mrs. Bessie Hollister, was hanged here today. The supreme court refused to interfere and the board of pardons refused to recommend pardon or commutation.

Priests and Nuns Burned Out

Montreal, June 22.—A new cathedral, a home for priests, a convent and a parish church were destroyed by fire last night at Nicolet, involving a loss of \$400,000.

IS KING IN FACT

'Haakon, VII. Ascends Throne' in an Old Cathedral

QUEEN SHARES HONORS

Coronation Ceremonies Modified to Suit Norwegians' Democratic Spirit—Much Simpler Than Those of Olden Times

Trondhjem, June 22.—With a ceremonial modified from the old Norse forms to meet the modern democratic spirit of the country, King Haakon VII. and Queen Maud, at noon today, in the old Trondhjem cathedral, were anointed, blessed and given Norway's crowns. When, nearly 40 years ago, King Oscar of Sweden received the crown, he bared his breast and ecclesiastics crossed it with sacred oils, according to the customs of older days. King Haakon was anointed only on the forehead and wrists and the entire rite was simpler. There were 3000 persons present, that number representing the capacity of the edifice.

The king and queen left the residence of the provincial governor for the cathedral at 11 o'clock. They were accompanied by members of the court and the staff in attendance. When all had taken their places in the cathedral the bishop of Trondhjem recited the first line of a hymn, after which the congregation and choir sang the first verse of this hymn.

The bishop of Christiania, having read the confession, the first six verses of the Te Deum were sung by the congregation and choir. At the conclusion of the hymn the bishop of Christiania delivered a sermon, following which a hymn was sung by a priest and choir.

When the first part of the cantata had been finished the king proceeded to the throne, standing on a platform before the altar. The supreme adjutant removed the princely mantle from the king and placed it on the altar. The chief justice of the supreme court took the royal mantle from the altar, and, jointly with the bishop of Trondhjem, placed it over the shoulders of the king, who then knelt on the devotional stool before the throne. The bishop then anointed the king on the forehead and wrists.

The king, having arisen and placed himself on the throne, Prime Minister Michelsen proceeded to the altar and took the royal crown, which he, conjointly with the bishop, placed on the head of the king, while the bishop recited a prayer.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Lovland then proceeded to the altar and took the sceptre, which he, conjointly with the bishop, handed to the king. Minister of the Interior Aretander then took the orb, which he, conjointly with the bishop, handed to the king, who then took the sceptre in his left hand and received the orb with his right hand, the bishop saying a prayer. Minister of War Olsson then took the sword and delivered it, uncovered, to the king, who then gave the orb back to him from whom he received it. The bishop, having said a prayer, a salute of 72 shots was given from the artillery and warships.

The bishop proceeded to the altar and the king delivered the sword to Minister of War Olsson, who placed himself at the left behind the throne, holding the sword uncovered upright, the king taking the sceptre in his right and the orb in his left hand.

Then followed the second part of the cantata. When this was performed two verses of a hymn were sung. After the singing of the hymn, the bishop said the following prayer:

"Eternal, Almighty God, Father in Heaven: Thou who rulest all the kingdoms of earth and holds the hearts of the kings in Thy hand, praised be Thou for Thy mercy, that Thou hast given us a good and right-minded king. Anoint him now and ever with Thy grace and spirit and crown him with Thy gifts. Thy word of truth under his sceptre shine upon the country and lead believing and obedient hearts, that peace and blessing may be unto him and us in time and eternity. Make his throne firm, lengthen his days, bless his house until remote generations and let the country flourish in piety and faithfulness, in honor and prosperity, in peace and unity. Hear us, Father, in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen."

The bishop gave the benediction, there was music from the organ, and then the king returned to his chair. After him the sword, uncovered and upright, was carried at the left and the banner of the kingdom at the right. The king wore the royal mantle, the crown on his head, the sceptre in the right hand and orb in the left hand. The king, having taken his seat, the third part of the cantata was performed. This being ended, the queen proceeded to the throne, where her coronation took place with ceremonies similar to those with which the king was crowned. The king and queen then drove back to the residence of the provincial governor.

Chadwick Property at Auction

Cleveland, June 21.—All the personal effects of Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, including a large quantity of wearing apparel, were sold at public auction here in one lot to A. H. Greely of this city for \$4025. Mrs. Chadwick's attorney was present. He refused to say what would be done with the money realized from the sale. There were dozens of gowns of silk, satin and fur garments, besides a number of pieces of antique furniture among the effects sold.

Labor in the Political Field

Washington, June 22.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has appointed a committee to draft a statement to organized labor and its friends relative to the political campaign for the defeat of labor's opponents, the election of friends and particularly the election of representative workmen to congress.

WAS NO CONTEST

State Ticket Nominations in Vermont and Maine

PROCTOR FOR GOVERNOR

Will Have Pronto For Running Mate; In Green Mountain State—Davis to Lead Democratic Forces in Maine

Montpelier, Vt., June 21.—The delegates to the biennial Republican state convention, which was held in this city, acted with such harmony that it required only a little over two hours for them to nominate a full state ticket, adopt a set of resolutions, listen to several addresses and adjourn sine die.

Fletcher D. Proctor of Proctor, son of United States Senator Proctor, was nominated for governor by acclamation. For the other state offices the nominees are as follows: Lieutenant governor, George H. Proctor of Newport; state treasurer, Edward H. Leavitt of Montpelier; state auditor, Horace F. Graham of Craftsbury; attorney general, Clark C. Pitts of Brattleboro; secretary of state, Fred G. Fleetwood of Morrisville. Two ballots were required to decide the nomination for lieutenant governor, for which there were three candidates.

The platform endorses the administrations of President Roosevelt and Governor Bell, declares in favor of a further trial of the local option liquor law, calls for a reform of the state systems of fee giving in law procedure, cautions laws and double taxation, urges national aid for the reforestation of the watersheds of Vermont and expresses sympathy with the movement against discrimination in interstate commerce.

Maine Democrats Nominate Davis

Bangor, Me., June 21.—Cyrus W. Davis of Waterville, former mayor of his city and its representative in the lower branch of the Maine legislature and two years ago Democratic candidate for governor, was nominated by acclamation at the Democratic state convention as the gubernatorial candidate for the September state elections. The nomination of Davis was the only one made at the convention, the other state officers being appointed by the legislature.

The platform adopted dealt almost entirely with state issues, particular stress being laid on the prohibitory law and a demand for the immediate repeal of the Sturgis enforcement law, and the platform was brought to a conclusion by the following paragraph: "Shall the state of Maine be honest?"

Death of Governor Pattison

Cincinnati, June 19.—John M. Pattison, governor of Ohio, died at his home in Milford, a suburb of this city. He had passed a good night and there had been no report of any serious change during the day. During yesterday afternoon the news from his home was considered favorable and the later announcement of death came as a great shock to the governor's friends. His physicians had expressed confidence in his recovery up to a few hours before his death.

Two Canoeists Drowned

Ankum, Me., June 22.—While canoeing on Lake Ankum, Winstow Burbank, aged 19, and Miss Lulu Libby, aged 17, were drowned. There were two others in the canoe, but they were saved. Burbank's cap blew off and Miss Libby, in reaching for it, overturned the canoe.

DISFIGURING SKIN HUMOR

Impossible to Get Employment, as Face and Body Were Covered With Itching Sores—Scratched Till Flesh Was Raw—Spent Hundreds of Dollars on Doctors and Hospitals and Grew Worse

CURED BY CUTICURA IN FIVE WEEKS

"Since the year 1894 I have been troubled with a very bad case of eczema which I have spent hundreds of dollars trying to cure, and I went to the hospital, but they failed to cure me and it was getting worse all the time. Five weeks ago my wife bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap, and I am pleased to say that I am now completely cured and well."

"It was impossible for me to get employment, as my face, head, and body were covered with it. The eczema first appeared on the top of my head, and it had worked all the way around down the back of my neck and around to my throat, down my body and around the hips. It itched so I would be obliged to scratch it, and the flesh was raw."

"I would first wash the affected parts with warm water and Cuticura Soap, and then apply Cuticura Ointment and let it remain on all night, and in the morning I would use Cuticura Soap. I am now all well, which all my friends can testify to, and I will be pleased to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any and all persons who wish a speedy and permanent cure of skin diseases."

Thomas M. Rossiter, 2909 Prospect Street, East Orange, N. J. Complete External and Internal Treatment for Eczema, from Pimples, from Itchiness to Aged Skin, by the use of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, see what you can do for your skin. Write for free booklet. Send no money. Name and address of your doctor, or of the nearest drug store, or of the nearest post office, will be sent to you. Write to: Cuticura Remedies, P. O. Box 100, New York, N. Y.

WILL ASTONISH YOU.

If you have no savings account let fit you out. Even though you begin in a small way, so that you add to the account regularly the result will astonish you.

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CHOICE LINE OF TRIMMED HATS, 99c

Largest Selection MILLINERY in this City.

All the Popular Novelties in

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NEW LINE

QUILLS and WINGS.

We are Sole Agents for the Popular

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BELTS and BELT BUCKLES, COLLARS.

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PURE CALIFORNIA HONEY,

Hecker's Buckwheat,

AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR,

Karo Corn Syrup.

If you are satisfied with the Coffee you are using don't try our

LAKE'S CORNER BRAND.

S. S. THOMPSON,

174 to 176 BROADWAY.

Anarchist Literature Seized

Portland, Or., June 20.—Acting under instructions from Washington, Inspector Foster of the United States secret service is investigating the alleged anarchist society which has been unearthed here. Last night he seized pamphlets, printed in Polish, which were found at the headquarters of the society.

Senate For Lock Canal

Washington, June 22.—The senate has taken a position in accord with the president and the house of representatives by declaring for a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama. There was only one recorded vote in connection with the disposition of the question and that was negative in character.

Russian Army Mutinies

St. Petersburg, June 22.—A large proportion of the news appearing in the papers of this city consists of dispatches, telling of military disaffection. In addition to outbreaks at Saratopol and Ryazan, the garrison at Krasnoyarsk, one of the principal cities of Siberia, mutinied and killed its officers.

Victim of "Sleeping Sickness"

London, June 21.—Lieutenant Tulloch, who accompanied the Royal society's commission to Uganda to investigate the "sleeping sickness," which disease he contracted while dissecting an inoculated rat, died here of the sickness.

Survived With Heart Taken Out

Los Angeles, June 22.—While riding a motor cycle C. A. McCartney came in collision with a hay wagon and a wooden rake prong penetrated his breast. The surgeons found that particles of sand from the road had been driven into the wound as far as the heart. They took that organ out, washed it thoroughly and then replaced it. The indications are that McCartney will recover.

Congress Must Have Details

Washington, June 22.—The senate amendment to the big 20,000-ton battleship item in the naval appropriation bill was adopted by the house after a vigorous fight. The amendment provided that before any proposals are received and accepted the secretary of the navy shall report to congress at its next session full details covering the type of such battleship.

Years ago Colonel Crocker, a doughty Indian fighter—peweeeewee—well among the soldiers and copper colored inhabitants of the hills of Nebraska—became the object of an old chief's sincere admiration. The chief had long since passed to the happy hunting ground. Colonel Crocker was a gentle man to the manner born, and a punctilious to the furthest degree, whether on the trail of a band of redskin warriors, in the camp on the plateau, at the army post or at a social gathering in Washington.

On one occasion while the Colonel was in Washington, the old chief who so admired him was among the Indian guests invited to the city of the White Feather. The old chief soon found his old friend—and former foe—and at once attached himself to the officer. The Colonel was not adverse to the attention; indeed, he enjoyed hobnobbing with his ancient enemy of the plains and valleys of Nebraska, and he thought himself how he might best entertain the old chief. Why not give a dinner to the old chief, do things in a mode, and give him food for thought to take back to his wigwam under the foothills?

The "spread" was most fastidious, the viands were all that could be desired, the dinner was served in seven courses, and was just as the Colonel intended it should be.

The old chief ate in silence, and seemed to pay attention to nothing so much as the stiff backed waiter who came and went like an automaton during the meal.

After it was over the chief grunted as he rubbed his stomach. "Heap good eat!" Big man make much fuss—five, four, seven times.

After the Colonel returned to his post he was approached by the old chief, who invited him to his wigwam for "big eat." Colonel Crocker often told about the episode.

Times had not treated the old chief well; the hunting season had failed to stock his larder with the good things of the chase. There was not an ounce of deer or bear or buffalo meat in the wigwam. The place was poorly lighted, smoke curled from the small fire in the back and slowly floated from the opening at the top. The Colonel found the old chief already seated at his plain board table. He pointed to the black opposite, and the Colonel seated himself.

The old man's squaw came in and placed before each a dish of—mush and molasses. After eating, the chief uttered, in a loud voice:

"Here 'em, squaw, bring 'em back, squaw."

The stoiclike creature took the dishes away.

"Here 'em, squaw, bring 'em back, squaw."

Again the squaw entered with the dishes—mush and molasses as before. Again they cleared the dishes, and again the old chief ordered:

"Here 'em, squaw, take 'em away, squaw."

This strange proceeding took place precisely seven times. Not another word was passed between the chief and the Colonel.

The tawdry old squaw waitress was as one graven from stone; the silence of it all was only broken by the command, "Here 'em, squaw, take 'em away, squaw; here 'em, squaw, bring 'em back, squaw."—Youth's Companion.

Telling Time by Flowers.

The professor of botany paused under an oak and the young girls in white grouped themselves prettily about him.

"To tell time by the flowers," he said—"you should all be able to do that. Think how convenient it would be at this season."

"It is 6 a. m. when the sow thistle opens. It is 8:30 when the dandelion opens. It is 7 when the white lily opens. It is 8 when the hawkweed opens."

"At 11:12 a. m. the sow thistle closes. At noon precisely the yellow goat's beard closes. At 2 p. m. the hawkweed closes. At 5 the white lily closes. The dandelion closes at 8 sharp."

"Since Phyllis's time forty-six flowers have been known to open and shut with great punctuality at certain hours of the day and night. It would be possible with a little labor to construct a garden whose flowers, folding and unfolding, would make a first-rate clock."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Waiting His Turn.

A woman in a small Alabama town had occasion to call at the cabin of her washwoman, Aunt Betty. While waiting for the article she sought to be found she observed a woolly head which appeared from under the edge of the bed, and asked:

"Is that one of your children, Aunt Betty?"

"Deed an' 'tis, honey," was the reply.

"What is its name?"

"Dat chile ain't got no name yet, Miss Ross," old Aunt Betty said.

"Why, it must be 5 or 6 years old; surely it ought to have a name at that age," the lady said.

Aunt Betty nodded.

"Dat done worried me a whole lot, honey, hilt sho' has," she said. "But what I gwine do? My ole man, he done used up all de good names on de dawgs, 'en' now dat chile dese batter waitt one ob dem die so he cau get his name."

Sixth Sense of Bats.

"If you blind a bat," said a biologist, "the creature, somehow, will still see. If you doubt this, consult Levy."

Levy, the great authority, once removed the eyes of several bats and covered the vacant sockets with leather patches. In this condition the bats flew about the room, avoiding the walls and corners, and when a door was opened they flew out of it without touching the jamb or the frame.

"Afterward, in flying through a sewer that made a right angle, the bats turned at the proper point without brushing the walls, and they flew through threads suspended from the ceiling without touching them, though between the threads there was only an interval sufficient for their passage with spread pinions.

"Bats, living in the dark, have found their eyes almost useless, and have developed a sixth sense that takes the place of eyesight."

I heard that the Van Swells have remarried each other—that neither was satisfied with the divorce?

"Yes; the stupid judge gave him the custody of the dogs, and gave the care of the children to her."—American Spectator.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of
Signature *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Patty had been informed that the work had brought to her Uncle Will and Aunt Jess in Porto Rico a beautiful baby girl, but she received the news very coldly.

"Are you not glad, Patty, that you have a new little cousin?" asked her mother.

The child's face quivered: "I—I don't know. It de—depends on things."

"Perhaps she is jealous," suggested young Aunt Lucy, when Patty had left the room. "Will and Jess made so much of her."

Sometime passed before Patty returned, laden with photograph, and prints showed only the colored population of the island. With a roar of grief she laid the collection of pictures on her mother's knees.

"Why, why," she wailed, "why couldn't they have had a white baby while they were here? They didn't need to go to that faraway bigger place to get a bi—bi—black one."

How He Managed His Wife.

"Never ask a woman to mend anything," replied the older man.

"What would you have me do?" asked the other.

"Simply as I do," was the assured reply. "You haven't been married very long, and I think I can give you some serviceable suggestions. When I want a shirt mended I take it to my wife, flourish it around a little, and say: 'What's that rag-bag?'

"What do you want of the rag-bag," asks my wife. Her suspicions are roused at once.

"I want to throw this shirt away; it's worn out," I say, with a few more flourishes.

"Let me see that shirt," my wife says then. "Now, John, hand it to me at once."

"Of course I pass it over, and she examines it. 'Why, John Taylor,' she is sure to say, 'I never knew such extravagance! This is a perfectly good shirt. All it needs is—' And then she mends it."

Egg Tests.

A good egg will sink in water. Stale eggs are glassy and smooth of shell.

A fresh egg has a lime-like surface to its shell.

The hollowed eggs which adhere to the shell are fresh laid.

Thin shells are caused by a lack of gravel, etc., among the hens laying eggs.

After an egg has been laid a day or more the shell comes off easily when boiled.

"Red as a Sapphire."

To say that a young girl's eyes are as blue as sapphires is as absurd as it would be to say that her mouth is as red as velvet. Sapphires, no more than velvet, are exclusively one color.

The sapphires of Ceylon run from a soft blue to a peacock blue, which last is practically a green. There is also a red sapphire, sometimes called a Ceylonese ruby, a stone as precious as Burmah ruby.

Besides blue, green and red sapphires, many fine ones are yellow and white.

Dressy Mother.

"Now you've grown to be a young lady, I suppose you borrow all of your mother's new clothes, don't you?" asked the friend of the family.

"No, indeed!" said daughter. "It's the other way; mother borrows all of mine."—Detroit Free Press.

His Function.

"Does your congressman do much work?"

"We don't expect him to work," said Farmer Cornntossel. "We jest hire him to take the blame when things don't go to suit us."

It.

You're growing older, that is true; The thought is far from nice, But if you're getting wiser, too, It's worth the sacrifice.

—Commercial-Tribune.

A bald-headed man was once addressing a meeting of Dr. Barnardo's boys, says the London News. He said: "It is impossible, my lads, for a man to live without air." A shrill voice with a cockney accent shouted out: "Ow do you manage to live then?"

"This flower is strictly up-to-date," said the florist.

"What do you mean by that?" asked the prospective customer.

"Why," he explained, "it was obtained by grafting."—Detroit Free Press.

"Is she pretty?" they asked of the young man who was speaking of his fiancée.

"Well, I don't want to boast," he replied, "but she always gets a seat in a crowded street car."—Stray Stories.

His Wife—Have you had a bad day, dear?

The Financier—Yes, I lost over \$250,000. And the worst of it is that nearly \$100 of that was my own money!—Life.

Uncle—How do you like your employer?

Tommy—I think he's bigoted.

Uncle—In what way?

Tommy—Well, he thinks dat words oughter be spelt his way all de time.

Nolly—He is a student at one of the big colleges.

Polly—Nonsense! He talked with us for an hour when he was here yesterday and never used a bit of slang.—Somerville Journal.

"I notice you never wear a watch with your evening clothes."

"No; I never have both out at the same time."—Cornell Widow.

"I want to introduce you to a young lady—a very nice girl—and she's worth her weight in gold."

"Stout girl, I hope."—New York Mail.

"Did you have a jolly time?"

"Jolly? Say, my wife took the prize for the biggest fish and I got the prize for the biggest yam!"

"Things have come to a pretty pass," remarked the guide, as he led Algernon and Percy into the Yosemite valley.—Lampoon.

"Miss Sybil, what do you think of this automobile scorching as sport?"

"I think it is just perfectly killing."—Baltimore American.

Tit For Tat.

"I lov u," wrote the lover, Who was ardent for reform, In the rules of spelling English, And he thought to make a norm. "I lov u very dearly."

And I want u for mi wife. But she answered just na queerly: "Wel, I ghes not, on ur life!" —Pittsburg Post.

Where: May Pechis—Jack Goodley called up on the other evening.

Mr. Chellins—Alibi: How did you survive it? I suppose he talked about something idiotic all the time.

May Pechis—Well, yes; he spoke about you quite a great deal.—Philadelphia Press.

Quite Time. "I am always prepared for the worst," growled the pessimist.

"What's the good of that?" queried the optimist. "The worst never happens."—Detroit Tribune.

Cause and Effect. Said the married man, with a sigh, "I've got a good mouth for plumb, But I get pains and aches Eating those my wife makes. And that is, believe me, no light." —Chicago News.

Preliminary Proof. Mrs. Glubdub—Did your daughter marry well?

Mrs. Flimdam—Yes, indeed! She had a trip all over Europe before the divorce.—Life.

A Mysterious Difference. The reason no one can explain: He is a fool who seeks it. The slang that's harsh from Sarah Jane Is cute when Mildred speaks it. —Washington Star.

A Hypocrite. Teacher—Johnny, what is a hypocrite?

Johnny—A boy wot comes t' school wid a smile on his face.—Philadelphia Record.

The Eternal Feminine. She will remain the same until the end, No hope of change till all the sex be gone. Her putting something off until the last Or putting something out. —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Confidential. The Golf Girl—John seems to have fooled in making love to me.

The Auto Girl—Well, something 's gone wrong with my sparker too.—Judge.

The Proper Way. "How do you find business?" He asked of the rising Young merchant. He answered, "By good advertising." —Philadelphia Press.

How to Lose Some Fun. "The girl who marries the first fellow she falls in love with," replied the observer of events and things, "misses a whole lot of fun."—Yonkers Statesman.

Similarity. So swift a beauty fades away That one may scarcely say it blooms. "Tis so with flowers from day to day: 'Tis so with presidents' beacons." —Minneapolis Journal.

Prepared For the Worst. Mrs. Renham—We have to take things as they come.

Benham—I know it. When is your mother coming?—Baltimore News.

As Spoken. A briquette is a little brick, But let this notion soak Into your memory: A croquette Is not a little croak. —Judge.

He Hadn't Thought of Them. Hewitt—I want everything that's coming to me.

Jewett—Do you really like to receive bills?—Pueblo Chieftain.

In the Match For Points. The parentheses said to the comma: "Your luck as a short stopper swerves. I'm afraid I'm not in it much longer. For the dash has got on to my curves." —Baltimore American.

The Likeness. "He says he knows her like a book?" "Yes, so he does; like a Henry James book. He simply doesn't understand her at all."—Puck.

The Ruler. Hear the madly cheering thousands As the ball is deftly whirled! Ah, the hand that does the pitching Is the hand that rules the world! —New York Sun.

The Grammatical Prisoner. "And when he said skiddoo what did you do?" asked the judge.

"I skiddoo, your honor," said the prisoner.—Judge.

Jealous. Ere many days have vanished We will hear the cry mosquito call, "I'm busier than the busiest bee, And yet I get no praise at all." —Washington Star.

Looking Ahead. Gerald—Will you marry me?

Geraldine—Wait a while. I don't want to get tired of you just yet.—New York Press.

Her Chief Regret. "No, no; it is not death I fear." She sadly sighed, "but who'll berate My husband when I am not here For sopping gravy from his plate?" —Detroit Free Press.

One Accomplishment. Friend—What has your son learned at college?

Father—The yell.—Watson's Magazine.

Oh, Such Repeating! Though "history repeats itself," It cannot hold a candle In that respect a moment to A bit of racy scandal. —Philadelphia Ledger.

One Motto. We all desire "the greatest good To the greatest number" done. But the greatest number is understood To be always "number one." —Catholic Standard and Times.

Extinct Doctors. The head of an Eskimo family gives his doctor a fee as soon as he comes. If the patient recovers, it is kept; if not, it is returned.

Madly Trade Which Once Flourished In New York's Courts.

The elder Weller in "Pickwick" was, as all admirers of the works of Dickens will know, a great believer in the utility of an alibi as a defense in both criminal and civil actions.

"Never mind the character," said Mr. Weller to his son. "Stick to the alibi. Nothing like an alibi, Sammy; nothing. Verrevver he's agoin' to be tried, me boy, an alibi's the thing to get him off."

This sage advice of Mr. Weller found frequent corroboration in the views of criminal lawyers in town up to a very few years ago. There were half a century ago more criminal lawyers than there are today, and the emoluments and fees of criminal lawyers were materially larger in the ordinary run of cases than now. As a consequence, cases were more often defended than they are now and pleas of guilty much more rarer. Then the alibi witness was a necessary though usually unwelcome part of the machinery of defense in criminal cases. There is in criminal procedure no better defense than an alibi if sustained. Alibi witnesses were therefore very much in demand until juries began to distrust them and the penalties for the crime of perjury were visited upon some of the delinquents.

For a long time the mendacious and subsidized testimony of professional alibi witnesses obtained credence from jurors, and some of these witnesses, to quote their own language, "made a good thing out of it." Juries in criminal cases are usually sympathetic where no outside pressure is brought upon them, and it is the part of the charge of every judge in a criminal case to inform the jury that the prisoner at the bar is entitled to every reasonable doubt. If, therefore, any uncertainty existed on the point whether or not the prisoner was actually present at the time and place of the alleged crime he was entitled to the benefit of it, but little by little the prosecuting officers became acquainted with the identity and records of the professional alibi witnesses. One or two were prosecuted. Others were scared off. The commercial value of the services of the others was decreased, and finally the whole nefarious business was abandoned, never since to be revived.

CURE OF INSOMNIA.

The soporific powers of warm milk are well known, but care should be taken that the milk does not quite boil.

A Swedish method of producing sleep is to wring out a handkerchief in icy cold water and lay it across the eyes, when it is said to act like magic.

To many constitutions a warm bath taken immediately before going to bed is very soothing and produces drowsiness, while an apple eaten as the last thing is equally effective.

The homely boiled onion is another sovereign remedy, or an onion may be sliced and eaten raw, the disagreeable taste being removed by taking a little sugar or a pinch of tea afterward.

A Hindoo practice to induce sleep is to take deep inhalations, expelling the air alternately through each nostril, keeping the other closed with the finger. This has a wonderfully quieting effect.

Going to Congress. A poor man had better keep out of congress. Campaign expenses are heavy and they come every two years.

No man can go to congress without neglecting his law practice or his business. If he is a poor man, he will probably lose his clients or his customers; a small business or practice will not support partners or managers.

After a few years in congress nine men out of ten are beaten for renomination, and then, if they have not a fortune or an established business to fall back on, they will try to get some small salaried place under the government and may not be successful.—Philadelphia Record.

Chemical Changes. By taking some lime-water and blowing one's breath into it a fine white powder will be formed in the water.

By adding some common salt to a solution of nitrate of silver a thick white powder is produced which, if placed in the sunlight, will turn brown.

Pour the juice of a red cabbage into a test tube or thin glass bottle, drop in very gradually a solution of washing soda, shaking the bottle every time you put the washing soda in, and you will see the red solution gradually turning blue. Go on adding the soda solution, and the blue color will give way to green.

Repressed Sentiments. People who marry always hear good wishes, congratulations and other pleasant remarks, but they miss much in not hearing the repressed sentiments which burst forth to others. A woman who recently received a wedding announcement from a friend was heard to exclaim in tones of disgust, "What a willful disregard of the manifestation of Providence when she was so plainly intended for an old maid!"

The Evidence Was All In. A jurymen went to sleep during the closing speech of one of the counsel in the case in an English court. The judge had him awakened and sternly rebuked him. "My lord," said the juror, "I was under the impression that I was sworn to give a verdict according to the evidence, not according to the speeches."

Three Kinds. There are three kinds of good—the kind that feels good, the kind that looks good and the kind that opposes evil. And the first two are good for nothing.

The Mohammedan Year. The Mohammedan year is lunar. The civil months of the Mohammedan are adopted to the lunar months by the cycle of thirty years in which nineteen have 354 days and eleven have 355.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of
Signature *Chas. H. Fletcher*

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE AMERICAN PERIL.

How Older Countries View the Rise of the United States.

The American peril? Is the great American nation one of those mighty empires which have risen in the world now and then, dwarfing all other organizations of society?

This question is of immense import to Europe. Within the last few years an enormous literature has grown up around the subject. Among modern sociologists none speaks with greater authority than Guglielmo Ferrero.

Long and scientifically he has studied our country; his opinion of the present, his forecast of the future, represent the best European thought upon the destinies of the United States. To many it will seem an exaggeration of our greatness; to others it will show an undue distrust of democracy; but, in any case, it is the word of a scientific historian—a man who is looking for the truth. Neither wealth nor science can change the laws that govern the growth of nations. For Signor Ferrero the United States stands today in the position of the Roman Empire in the days of Augustus. He pictures an America which is bound to go the Roman way, increasing in power, draining incalculable wealth from that orient which enriched Rome, forced in spite of hereditary democratic ideals to make itself strong by land and sea in order to hold its own and guard its world wide trading flag, overshadowing the huge modern world as Rome did the little civilization of the Mediterranean.

After calm reflection and in a cold, scientific way, the thinkers and statesmen of old Europe predict for the new world this visionary future, and brooding over it they seem to be in the very shadow of the peril. The practical American, as he drops from the tail end of a street car and goes about his business, may not realize that Europe sees in him the terrible fellow who is to go swaggering down the way of the world, taking the wall of every one, in the good old Roman fashion; but so it is. He is—even when he wheels the baby abroad—an eighty-millionth part of the great American peril, in which fact he may find a certain measure of satisfaction.—Vance Thompson in Munsey's.

THE MAN FISH.

A Peculiar Animal With a Sort of Human Appearance.

There used to be traditions among the sailors of mermen at sea, half women and half fish, and there are fishes which may have given rise to the belief, from their resemblance to human beings. One of these is called the man fish.

This animal inhabits the mouths of the Amazon, Orinoco and other South American rivers. Its name (manatee) has reference to the peculiar form of its swimming paws. These are composed of soft parts and a membrane which infolds the bones of the hands and fingers. But in the manatee four flat nails are seen attached to the edge of the paw.

The tail also is peculiar, being about one-fourth the length of the body and oval shaped, not unlike that of the otter. The head is round, attached to the body without a neck. The muzzle, in which the nostrils are placed, is large and fleshy, the upper lip cleft and bristled at the side, the lower lip much shorter and the mouth small.

When seen at a distance, with the anterior part of the body out of the water, they are sometimes taken for some creature approaching to human shape. The effect has been deepened by the thickest hairs of the muscle, giving somewhat the appearance of human hair or a beard. Thus the Spanish and the Portuguese give the manatee a name which signifies woman fish, and the Dutch call it the dudong beardman-netze or little bearded man.

Lunatics Used as Horses. A regular slave mart still exists in many country districts of Finland. Once a year such paupers, lunatics and aged people of each parish as cannot support themselves are put up at public auction and consigned to those farmers or families who will board them at the lowest price offered by the parish authorities. The helpless creatures are made to work as much as possible by their owners, who have the right to chastise them and are generally most inhuman in their treatment. Lunatics have been used even as cart horses.

Warming Up. A fond mother, hearing an unusual noise in the nursery overhead, hurried upstairs to find out what was the matter.

She found Johnny sitting in the middle of the floor quietly smiling.

"Oh," said he, "I've locked grandpa and Uncle Henry in the cupboard, and when they get a little angrier I am going to play Daniel in the lion's den."—Ladies' Home Journal.

FALL RIVER LINE

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. All queries must be on one side of the paper only.
4. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
5. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature.

Direct all communications to:
Miss E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1906.

NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST

HIS

DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES

WITH

NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

Richard Lawrence, (son of the William who made his will Feb. 21, 1741,) made his will Jan. 18, 1725, as found in Liber 2, p. 391 thus: "In name of God Amen. I Richard Lawrence, of county of Middlesex New Jersey, to be decently buried at the burying ground that is near my father in Middletown, with my father William Lawrence leave, and as to my worldly estate wherewith God Almighty hath entrusted me I give and dispose in this manner: All my lands and moveable estate of what nature soever to be disposed of at the discretion of my executor hereafter mentioned, giving full power and absolute lawful authority unto Robert Lawrence and my wife Alice Lawrence whom I appoint executor and executrix, to sell, convey and confirm all my lands as full and simply to all intents and purposes as my self could in any ways do if living, and likewise to sell and dispose of all my moveable estate excepting one bed and furniture which I give unto my wife at her disposal forever, and when all my lands and moveables are disposed of to pay all my debts the remainder I desire to be put to use for my wife so she has the benefit of the use of or the bringing up the children till my son William arrives to the age of 14, at which time my desire is that he be put to some trade that he shall most incline to at which time I give and bequeath to son William the exact moiety or one half of all such money as shall be at use and the profits of the interest thereon arising to be kept out of his hands by my executors until he is 21: To daughter Deborah the 1/4 part of all such money as shall be out at interest and the profits thereof after she shall arrive to 12 years, but not to have the full command and disposal till she is 18, and the other fourth part I give to loving wife Alice Lawrence being at this time very weak of body and not practised in writing wills, I desire all concerned to look at ye intent of my meaning and not at outward form declaring the above writing to be the manner that I would have all my estate both real and personal disposed of and that this is my last will, signed and sealed the eighth day of January 1725-6. Witnesses Isaac Stille, William Sollindine, Joseph Hawkins.

The other relatives of the Tucker family of this record had the name of Woolley, because John Tucker who married Ruth (2) Woolley (Emanuel), had John (2) Woolley for a brother-in-law.

This John (2) Woolley b. Oct. 1659 and d. in 1743, married first in 1682 Mercy or Mary Potter, daughter of Thomas and Ann Potter.

Thomas Potter of Rhode Island gave four pounds towards buying lands in Monmouth, N. J. of the Indians in 1665, hence a Jersey Proprietor.

Sept. 11, 1700, Thomas Potter in an affidavit concerning boundaries of Poplar Swamp in Shrewsbury, N. J. says, he is about 70 years old, and Friends of Shrewsbury records say, "Ann, his wife, died in Shrewsbury 1720; 1694" and N. J. Archives, Vol. 21, gives, "Dec. 18, 1698, Thomas Potter of Freehold, N. J. husbandman, and wife Sarah, deed to William Bickley Son of New York, shopkeeper, and wife Susanna" (parents of Sarah), "200 acres in Shrewsbury, N. J." An by an Indian deed of April 8, 1687, given by the three Sachems to Gaven Drummond on behalf of the Proprietors of Jersey, for a tract north of Thomas Potter and Samuel White we learn the neighbors of Thomas Potter, who became relatives by marriage, Gaven was a nephew of Robert Drummond who lived next to Thomas Potter whose brother John Drummond was a merchant burgess of Edinburgh, Scotland.

March 4, 1677, John Fenwick granted 500 acres to Thomas Potter, who sold it to John Ireson (Irons), fellowmouger, of Rhode Island, near Boston, New England, May 12, 1683, Potter then to Deale, near Shrewsbury; and Nov. 16, 1685, Ireson sold this Fenwick Colony land to John Clarke; and he sold it to Jonathan Walling, Feb. 13, 1687. Sept. 29, 1690, Deed of Jonathan Walling, of Ceanias River, alias Cohanzey, Salem County, to James Shepard, of the same place, yeoman, for 100 acres, part of a 500 acre lot granted by John Fenwick to Thomas Potter, March 4, 1677-78.

Thomas Potter's neighbor, Samuel White, Jan. 22, 1687, had 617 acres, in right of his father Thomas White, bounded north by a brook along Thomas Potter's land, south by Long Pond, east by the sea, west by pine lands.

Jonathan Walling made his will July 18, 1719, of Bethel, Salem Co. N. J. yomen; mentions children John, Thomas, Elias, Mary wife of Dan Bowlin, Rebecca wife of Charles Dennis, and Phoebe; mentions meadows on Cohanzey Creek, and home farm called Bethel, wood land on the Town Creek; in a codicil mentions wife by name as Elizabeth and names her as executrix, having made his sons John and Thomas and sons-in-law Bowlin and Dennis executors, but in codicil disapproves of son Thomas as such. Proved April 4, 1721. (Liber 2, p. 220).

Friends Records of Shrewsbury, N. J. give, "Thomas Potter husband of Sarah Potter deceased in Shrewsbury, N. J. 10; 12 mo; 1703" after death date of Thomas Potter's wife Ann, thus making Thomas Potter as married twice, to which can be added from Freehold Records Liber E, p. 89, as given by a correspondent of Boston Transcript, Nov. 22, 1906, that, "Thomas Potter married second, widow, Sarah Lawrence, daughter of William Bickley, Jan. 29, 1695," and the above deed gave her mother and place of residence, ending with, "Sarah (Bickley,

Lawrence) Potter married third, Henry Graves."

Abraham Hickley who made his will Oct. 18, 1735, of Burlington, merchant, mentions present wife Dorothy and children William, Elizabeth, Polgreen, Samuel, Hannah, Susanna, Abraham, May, and sister Sarah Graves who has 4 children, etc., which proves Sarah's third marriage.

John (2) Woolley also married second 6; 12 mo; 1730, Rachel Clark, whose parents I have not found, and as no one of the name of Clark signed her marriage certificate, and as she was married in home of her husband, nothing has been learned from her marriage record, and after signatures of bride and groom William and Elizabeth (Corlies) Briley signed her marriage certificate only on the right hand column, which may have been for the reason that the bride was of the family of Capt. Timothy Clark made "Overseer" by William Briley's father, Francis Briley, in his will made Oct. 19, 1719, wherein he (Francis) bequeaths to Mr. Timothy Clark of Boston, "my plat of the world and a law book", as given in Austin's Genl. Dict. p. 268, and makes Timothy Clark overseer of his estate. Francis grandfather of William who witnessed Rachel Clark's marriage.

Rachel (Clark) Woolley made her will 9; 25; 1752, and her husband John Woolley, made his will Oct. 2, 1752, adding a codicil, May 21, 1754 proved May 30, 1748, as found in Liber D. p. 68, as follows:

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

6050. WHEATON—John Wheaton of Bristol or Warren lived during the Revolutionary period. Did he serve in the army?—G. L. P.

6051. PECKHAM—Whom did Lieut. Joseph Peckham, of the Western militia, Revolutionary War, marry? When was he born and when did he die?—G. L. P.

6052. GARDNER—John Gardner, of Newport, R. I., was married to Mary Gardner, Aug. 14, 1780. Would like to know if he or Mary Gardner's father was in the Revolutionary War.—G. L. P.

6053. WARNER—Who were the parents of Mary Warner, who married Benjamin Gibson at Newport, R. I., in the early part of the 18th century?—F. S. M.

6054. CLAPP—Benjamin Clapp, of Job and Sarah, was born at Little Compton, R. I., in March, 1783. Would like to know if he married and whom and when he died.—J. A.

6055. ANDROS—Who were the ancestors of Mary Andros, of Tiverton, R. I., who married Samuel Hatch of Middleborough, Mass., Dec. 9, 1786.—L. T.

6056. THURSTON-COOKE—Jonathan Thurston of Newport, R. I., and Margaret Sweet, June 15, 1771. He died June 25, 1780, aged 31. His widow was appointed administratrix. He left a son Jonathan, of whom John Cooke was appointed guardian. Margaret (Sweet) Thurston married this John Cooke for her second husband, and was his administratrix. When the second Jonathan Thurston died he mentioned his mother Margaret Cooke and his sisters Sarah and Elizabeth Cooke. Would like to know whether these sisters ever married and whom; also if John Cooke left other children.—C. S.

6057. PITMAN—Who was Mary, wife of Benjamin Pitman, of Newport, R. I. He died Sept. 12, 1782, aged 65. She died Nov. 19, 1746, aged 49. Their children were:

1. Benjamin, d. Aug. 15, 1722, aged 16 mos.
2. John.
3. James.
4. Benjamin, died Ap. 26, 1818 aged 84 yrs.; md. Abigail, who d. 1796, aged 67 yrs.
5. Gilbert, bap. July 23, 1732.
6. Mary, bap. Aug. 21, 1737, md. Thomas Brown, Nov. 19, 1761.—L. M.

6058. SIMMONS—Who were the parents of Mary Simmons who married John Pitman, of Newport? He died Mar. 2, 1800, aged 81 yrs. His wife Mary, died May 25, 1789, aged 73 yrs.—L. M.

6059. HALL—Who were the parents of Elizabeth Hall, who married Samuel Pitman of Nantucket? Their son John was born Ap. 15, 1799. Would like dates of marriage and death.—L. M.

6060. STANLEY—Who were the ancestors of Martha Stanley, who married Richard Thurston of Salem, Mass., in 1837 or thereabouts. They had a son Samuel b. in Boston, July 11, 1652.—R. G.

6061. MAYO—Who was Mehitable Mayo, who md. Thomas Thurston in Wrentham, Mass., in 1695?—R. G.

6062. THURSTON—Who was Benjamin Thurston, who, with wife Elizabeth, was one of the founders of the Old South Church in Boston, 1699?—R. G.

Jamestown.

The Gardner House has opened for the season.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

EXAMINATIONS for State Certificates will be held THURSDAY and FRIDAY, July 5 and 6, 1906, at the following places: Providence, Rhode Island Normal School. Newport, Rogers High School. Woonsocket, High School. East Greenwich, Academy. Westerly, High School.

Examinations will begin each day promptly at 8 o'clock a. m.

Examinations will be given on THURSDAY in Arithmetic, Geography, Spelling, Language, History and Physiology, for both Third and Fourth Grades.

On FRIDAY, all examinations for Professional Subjects for all grades will occur.

At examination for the First and Second Grade Certificates will be held in Providence ONLY.

All persons intending to take the examinations must notify the undersigned on or before June 30 of the grade for which they wish to be examined, and the place.

WALTER E. RANGER,
Secretary State Board of Education,
Box 1482, Providence. 6-25-06

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, will be paid to the depositors on and after July 1st, 1906.

GEORGE H. PROUD,
Treasurer.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. will be paid to the stockholders July 1, 1906.

GEORGE H. PROUD,
Cashier.

The Whole Truth
and Nothing But the Truth.

That's all—not because we're too honest, but the other way don't pay. We can't sell goods for 50 cents on the dollar, if we did we'd fail; we won't try to make you think we do, for you'd surely catch us at it and then we'd lose your trade; but we do sell for less than other stores can, simply because our three stores buying together enables us to buy for less. Don't take our word for it. Look and compare.

Parlor Furniture.

There's a world of beauty on this parlor floor of ours, almost every period is represented here. Chippendale, Sheraton, Heppelwhite, and all. Does it suggest big figures to you? That's the point, see how mistaken you are.

This little three-piece suit is as clever a reproduction of the second empire as you can imagine, the frames are highly polished, and the coverings are of beautiful figured tapestry. There's no home this little suit wouldn't grace, and the cost is but \$30.00.

A. C. TITUS CO.

225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

To Furnished Cottage Owners

I am making up my list of furnished cottages for the season of 1906 and would like to include yours, if you have one you wish to rent for the coming season. Drop me a line giving particulars, or if you will notify me will call and see you.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

COR. SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

NOTICE.

A Residence Telephone Service Offer.

COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1906,

WE WILL GIVE THREE MONTHS' FREE SERVICE.

with every New Contract for any Class of local Residence Connection.

For particulars address

PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

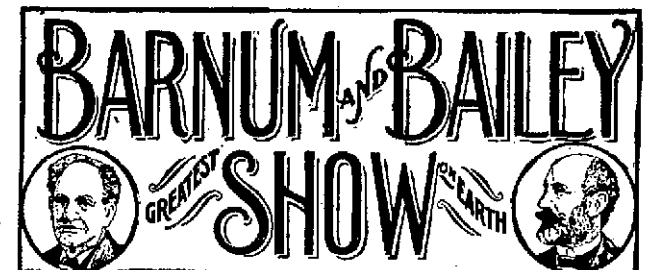
112 UNION STREET,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ONE DAY ONLY.

Newport, WEDNESDAY, June 27.

BEDLOW AVENUE AND BROADWAY GROUNDS.



THE BIG CIRCUS OF WORLD-WIDE FAME

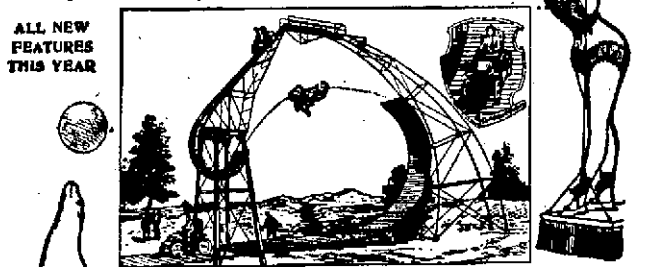
Nothing Like It Ever Seen on Earth Before.
All the World's Most Startling Thrillers. The Newest, Latest, Most Stupendous Sensation—The Furious, Flashing, Furor-Creating Flight,

THE DIP OF DEATH

A YOUNG LADY LOOPING THE GAP IN AN AUTOMOBILE, UP-SIDE-DOWN, AN ACT THAT COSTS \$100 A SECOND, AND IS WORTH IT.
A Daring, Unbelievable, Electrifying Somersault in an Automobile. Beyond this Human Ingenuity and Recklessness may not go.

THE LAST WORD IN BICYCLE STARTLERS

THE TWO TWIRLS OF TERROR
Aerial Somersaults by Two Daring, Death-defying Wheelmen. The Latest Parisian Sensation—The Highest-Priced Bicycle Act in the World.



First Time of the Resplendent New Military and Allegorical Spectacle

PEACE

Capitalized Horses, Elephants and Camels, and Gold-Illuminated Tableau Cars, in the Most Superb Display of Pageantry Seen in Modern Times.

More High-Class Features than All Other Shows Combined.

100 Circus Acts by 300 Famous Artists—3 Herds of Performing Elephants—Record-Making Aerial Congress—Hero Horsemens and Dainty and Skilled Horsewomen from Everywhere—Acrobatic Women on Earth—Smallest People—Largest People—Biggest Man and Hingodrome—Racing Glories of All Ages—High-Jumping Horses—Superb High-School Equines of Five Continents.

3 CIRCUSES—2 BIG ZOOS—3 TRAINS OF SPECIAL CARS—500 Horses—Only Herd of Giraffes—1000 Acres of Canvas—Biggest Tents ever Constructed—3 Rings—2 Stages—Mammoth Aerial Enclave—1 Mile Racing Track.

There will be no Street Parade. Incidentally a Splendid and Sensational Free Show will be given on the Exhibition Grounds at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY, AT 2 AND 5 P. M. DOORS OPEN ONE HOUR EARLIER.

Admission, with a Seat, 50 Cents. Children Under 10 Years, Half-Price.

All reserved seats numbered. Private Box and Reserved Grand Stand Chairs on sale at the Grounds at the opening hours, and during the day at the down-town ticket office.

Barney's Music Store, 154 Thames Street.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NEW SHOREHAM, R. I., June 4th, 1906.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last Will and Testament of LYMAN LITTLEFIELD, late of the Town of New Shoreham, deceased, which Will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, hereby gives notice that he accepted said trust and has given bond according to law. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

HENRY K. LITTLEFIELD,
Executor.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., June 4th, 1906.

Estate of Weeden H. Champlin.

REQUEST in writing is made by Edward H. Champlin, brother of Weeden H. Champlin, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, that Edward P. Champlin, of said New Shoreham, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is referred and referred to the 21st day of July, 1906, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD H. CHAMPLIN,
Clerk.

NOTICE.

Cincinnati of Rhode Island.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Act of the General Assembly of February 28, 1894, that the Annual Meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, constituted by officers of the Rhode Island Continental Line of the Revolution on June 23, 1783, shall be held at the State House, Newport, R. I., on Independence Day, July 4, 1906, at 11 o'clock a. m. Members of the Society of the Cincinnati in other States are invited to attend.

All persons having claims to membership are requested to transmit them immediately to the undersigned, 58 William Street, New York City, EDWARD W. CLARK, Secretary.

Dated June 15, 1906—6-23-06

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., June 18, A. D. 1906.

MARTHA CONGDON and Others present to this Court their petition, in writing, representing that:

ELIZABETH HENRY CONGDON, a person of full age, residing and having a legal settlement in said Middletown; that his mental and physical condition is such as to render him wholly unfit to properly care for his person, real estate, or some other estate; that he is of unsound mind and stands in need of a Guardian, and praying this Court to appoint Henry Henry Congdon, or some other person, Guardian of the person and estate of said Elizabeth Henry Congdon, according to law.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the sixteenth day of July next, A. D. 1906, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., June 18, A. D. 1906.

NATHAN B. BROWN presents to this Court his petition, in writing, praying that an instrument in writing, therewith presented, bearing date May 15, 1906, purporting to be the last will and testament of his wife, LUCY B. BROWN, be admitted to probate.

Late of said Middletown, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded as such, and that letters testamentary on her estate may be granted to said petitioner, as the sole Executor of said will.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the sixteenth day of July next, A. D. 1906, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., June 18, A. D. 1906.

ANNE T. PECKHAM presents to this Court her petition, in writing, praying that David B. Peckham, or some other suitable person, be appointed Administrator on the estate of her sister, ELIZABETH PECKHAM, late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the sixteenth day of July next, A. D. 1906, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

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ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

Just Out!

Six New

Panoramic

Post Cards.

TRAINING STATION,

WASHINGTON SQUARE,

BEACON ROCK,

THE BEACH,

HARBOR FRONT,

THE CLIFFS.

2 for 5 Cents.

SOLD BY

Geo. H. Carr, Wm. P. Clarke, Chas. D. Judd, A. B. Stuart, Store Land, E. Son, Wm. E. Mumford, W. T. Rutherford, D. E. Smith, van, A. A. Stacy, S. S. Thompson, Washington Square News Stand, J. T. Allen & Co., and by the publishers.

MERCURY

PUBLISHING COMPANY

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., June 4th, 1906.

Estate of Hamilton A. Mott.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Hamilton A. Mott, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the 20 day of July, 1906, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall, in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown